



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 156

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 2010

No. 35

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord, we humble ourselves in Your presence. You are all powerful. We accept our limitations and turn to You in time of deepest need.

During this National Week of Prayer For Healing, we pray for the healing of AIDS in this Nation and across the globe. This devastating epidemic does not discriminate, and people of any gender, age, ethnicity, income, or sexual orientation can and are contracting this disease.

Help us, Lord, to improve the lives of those living with HIV-AIDS and enable us to spread resources, awareness, and hope to communities around the world to fight this aggressive virus.

In good times and bad, in sickness and health we find compassion in You, O Lord, and seek Your healing now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1067. An act to support stabilization and lasting peace in northern Uganda and areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army through development of a regional strategy to support multilateral efforts to successfully protect civilians and eliminate the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army and to authorize funds for humanitarian relief and reconstruction, reconciliation, and transitional justice, and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 10 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

(Ms. GIFFORDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. GIFFORDS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the University of Arizona for its dedication to excellence and achievement in higher education. One hundred and twenty-five years ago tomorrow, the 13th Territorial Legislature of the Arizona Territory—we were a territory at that time—authorized the establishment of the University of Arizona. And since that date in 1885, the U of A has maintained a steadfast dedication to building a better Arizona and a better future. The U of A is a testament to the vision of land-grant universities established across the country. For over 100 years, they have led, being the most important drivers for research and innovation that has powered our Nation's economy.

The U of A today continues to be at the forefront of that research. Whether

it is mapping the corn genome, teaming with NASA, or using advanced optics to harvest and utilize the power of the sun, the U of A continues to press forward with cutting-edge technology. Most importantly, the university understands that its strength is in the diversity of its students.

I ask my colleagues to please join me in honoring and recognizing the 125th anniversary of the University of Arizona. Congratulations, President Shelton, to the students, the region, and to everyone associated with the U of A.

CONGRATULATING PHILLIS OETERS

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Phillis Oeters, chair of the 2009-2010 Orange Bowl Committee. Phillis has offered outstanding public service to Miami-Dade for the past 25 years. She has served on numerous community boards and has been active in several community arts organizations. She has also been recognized for her altruistic works many times, receiving awards and honors from the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, the American Red Cross, and United Way of Miami-Dade.

Phillis' strong professional background and her commitment to serving others made her the ideal candidate to chair the prestigious Orange Bowl Committee. She became the second woman in 100 years to chair a college bowl game.

Phillis, on behalf of all of south Florida and the United States Congress, congratulations on this achievement. Thank you for what you have done to make our community a much better place. Thank you, Phillis.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H1325

TIGHTENING FISCAL BELT

(Mr. ARCURI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARCURI. Mr. Speaker, during these tough economic times, American families have been forced to cut back and tighten their financial belts. It is time that Congress do the same and set an example for the rest of the Federal Government.

That is why I have introduced the Congressional Belt Tightening Act of 2010, which would cut our salaries as Members of Congress and our office budgets by 5 percent next year. Last year, my office tightened its financial belt and returned more than 8 percent of our official office budget to the Treasury for deficit reduction.

Additionally, we should pass legislation that requires votes on pay raises every year, no more automatic pay raises. My bill would require an up-or-down vote on all salary increases indefinitely. If Members think they are deserving of a pay raise, they will have to vote on it or answer to the American people.

Congress cannot seriously talk about reining in spending in Washington and working to decrease our Nation's debt if we are not willing to do it ourselves.

GEERT WILDERS IS PROSECUTED AND PERSECUTED FOR FREE SPEECH

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, freedom of speech continues to be shouted down by the politically correct police. In the Netherlands, it is against the law to say something that offends someone else's religion.

That is why Dutch lawmaker Geert Wilders is on trial for hurting people's feelings. He made a movie about terrorists and radical Islamic clerics encouraging violence in the name of hate. Now he is on trial for insulting Islam. He is charged with discrimination and incitement to hatred. Because Dutch law is intolerant of intolerance.

The Dutch courts say even truthful insult speech is a crime. Sounds like the law has become the enemy of free speech and a protector of radicals.

Geert Wilders boldly brings to the world's attention the dangers of religious radicals who believe in hateful violence, and he gets in trouble for it. He ought to be commended rather than condemned and charged with a crime. Freedom of speech is a universal human right, granted by God, especially if that speech is political, religious, or truthful. A free people won't tolerate intolerance for freedom for very long.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING WOMEN IN PENNSYLVANIA'S LEGISLATURE

(Mrs. DAHLKEMPER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. Mr. Speaker, March is Women's History Month, and this year will be the 90th anniversary of the adoption of the 19th Amendment. Yet after nine decades, the United States ranks only 74th out of 187 countries for the percentage of women in Federal legislature, with only 17 percent as Members of Congress that are female.

In my home State of Pennsylvania, only 14 percent of the general assembly are women. For Women's History Month, I would like to recognize the women of my district who serve in the Pennsylvania General Assembly: State Senators Jane Earll, Jane Clare Orie and Mary Jo White; and State Representatives Michele Brooks, Donna Oberlander, and Kathy Rapp.

I am proud so many women represent western Pennsylvania in Harrisburg. It is my hope that women in Pennsylvania and across this country will be inspired to seek office at the local, State, and Federal level.

START OVER ON HEALTH CARE

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, here are the results of a new Investor's Business Daily public opinion poll about health care, and if you look at the chart right here, you will see those results.

Asked if Congress should pass the current health care bill or start over, respondents said "start fresh" by a 2 to 1 ratio, by 61 percent to 32 percent, start over.

For Independents, the split was 65 percent to only 24 percent.

On using the budget reconciliation process to circumvent a Senate filibuster to help pass the bill, 51 percent were opposed and 35 percent in favor.

Independents disliked the idea by 57 percent to 29 percent, with 39 percent opposing it strongly.

By 41 percent to 27 percent, Americans were more likely to oppose than support lawmakers who voted for the current health care reform bill.

The American people are right: Congress should listen, start over, and do it right.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

(Mr. BACA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, Anthem Blue Cross in my district of California has requested raising premiums by 39 percent.

If we do nothing, the American people will continue to pay higher premiums and higher out-of-pocket costs

now and in the future. And the insurance companies will continue to control the high cost of health care. A step-by-step approach is not enough, and it is not the answer, especially for the 219,000 families in my district without coverage, and with a 14 percent unemployment rate.

Health care reform holds the insurance companies accountable, ends discrimination based on preexisting conditions, cuts and eventually closes the doughnut hole for thousands of seniors, including 5,200 in seniors in my district, expands coverage for 31 million Americans who do not have health care coverage, and cuts the national deficit by \$100 billion over the next 10 years.

Health care reform must make insurance more affordable, providing the largest middle class cut for health care in history, reducing the premium costs for tens of millions of families and small business owners who are priced out of coverage today. I ask us to support health care reform.

COMMENDING GREEN MOUNTAIN CLUB

(Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 100th anniversary of the Long Trail in Vermont, and to honor the Green Mountain Club for creating, maintaining, and preserving this national treasure.

Founded March 11, 1910, by James P. Taylor, the Green Mountain Club has been dedicated to, in Taylor's words, "making the Vermont mountains play a larger part in the life of the people."

In the past century, Taylor's dream has become a reality as seasoned hikers have taken to the trail, traversing the peaks and valleys of Vermont. From Massachusetts to Canada, they have hiked the spine of the Green Mountains, some for a day and some for the length of the 237-mile beautiful trail. And in the process, they have gained an appreciation for the glory of Vermont and the importance of stewardship and conservation.

I commend members of the Green Mountain Club, and I wish them another 100 years of success.

BROKEN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

(Mr. YARMUTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Jewish Hospital in my home town of Louisville, Kentucky, was forced to lay off 250 workers and announced plans to eliminate a total of 500 jobs. These hardworking people who played by the rules now, through no fault of their own, must figure out a new way to provide for their families.

Here are the reasons the CEO gave for the layoffs: "With 900,000 Kentuckians now without health insurance, we are experiencing a perfect storm of declining volumes and increasing levels of uncompensated care."

To my colleagues who argue health care should be scrapped and focus given to jobs and the economy, I urge you to note this tragic situation and understand: Health care is all about jobs and the economy.

To my Senator and constituent, MITCH MCCONNELL, who keeps saying we should start over and take our time, 250 Louisvillians, your constituents and mine, Senator, are the ones who are now starting over.

Louisville is anything but alone in this crisis, and the unemployed workers in my community are far from the only casualties of this failed system. I urge my colleagues to directly address our struggling economy and high unemployment without delay by working together to reform our broken health care system.

JOB CREATION IS THE KEY

(Mr. SIREs asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, during the 111th Congress, Democrats have taken numerous measures to restore our Nation's fiscal health. Job creation is an essential element of this financial recovery.

We have passed the Small Business Financing and Investment Act, which will make it more affordable for small businesses to get loans and will save or create 1.3 million jobs annually.

We have passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act, which will create millions of jobs and also provide skilled training for workers.

We passed the Jobs for Main Street Act out of the House, which has targeted investment for job training, small businesses, affordable housing, school renovation, hiring teachers, and much more.

At the very beginning of this session, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act was signed into law, and this legislation has saved or created nearly 2 million jobs. The Recovery Act was the largest middle class tax cut in history, and has helped to provide over 300,000 jobs in the education sector.

As the weather gets warmer, thousands of infrastructure jobs will be created through Recovery Act funds to build bridges, roads, and rails.

Additionally, community health centers around the country are being created through Recovery Act funding.

I ask all of my friends to continue to support job creation.

□ 1015

DO HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANIES REALLY CARE ABOUT YOU?

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the people in southern Nevada have been hit hard during these tough

economic times, caused largely by unbridled corporate greed and complicitous government action during the 8 years of the Bush administration. We have the highest foreclosure rate in the country, second highest unemployment rate, and we are one of the highest States for rates of uninsured.

People are struggling every day just to keep body and soul together. But do the insurance companies care? No, no, they don't. They continue to raise premiums up 39 percent in some States while making record profits and handing out obscene bonuses. They finance thousands of lobbyists to come to the Hill to argue against meaningful reform, and they brag about the millions that they are spending on television and radio ads that are filled with lies and distortions aimed at confusing and scaring the people, especially seniors.

So I ask the folks in District Three and beyond: Next time you see or hear one of those ads on TV or the radio, ask yourself, are the insurance companies concerned more about you or more about protecting and growing their bottom line?

HEALTH CARE REFORM NOW

(Mr. COURTNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, as we've heard this morning, in the last month this country has been subjected to jaw-dropping increases of health insurance rates—39 percent in California, over 20 percent in the State of Connecticut. Small businesses and the self-employed are being asked to make a choice between jobs and paying for health care. But it is not just limited to small businesses. School districts that are now putting together their school budgets are getting increases. In the State of Connecticut, 14 percent increase in Coventry, 16 percent in Old Saybrook, 18 percent in Clinton, 21 percent in Plainfield, and 25 percent in Waterford.

For school districts who cannot afford their budgets because of the bad economy, they are now going to be forced with making choices between laying off teachers, closing schools, forcing our kids into bigger school classrooms, or paying for health insurance.

For those who say start over, the insurance companies aren't going to start over. These school districts have to make decisions now, and it is time for this Congress to make a decision now to reform our health care system, protect our school districts, and help small businesses who are getting killed with these rate increases.

IMPEACHING JUDGE G. THOMAS PORTEOUS, JR.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the Judiciary, I call up House Resolution 1031

and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1031

Resolved, That G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., a judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the Senate:

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and all of the people of the United States of America, against G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., a judge in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I

G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., while a Federal judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, engaged in a pattern of conduct that is incompatible with the trust and confidence placed in him as a Federal judge, as follows:

Judge Porteous, while presiding as a United States district judge in Lifemark Hospitals of Louisiana, Inc. v. Liljeberg Enterprises, denied a motion to recuse himself from the case, despite the fact that he had a corrupt financial relationship with the law firm of Amato & Creely, P.C. which had entered the case to represent Liljeberg. In denying the motion to recuse, and in contravention of clear canons of judicial ethics, Judge Porteous failed to disclose that beginning in or about the late 1980s while he was a State court judge in the 24th Judicial District Court in the State of Louisiana, he engaged in a corrupt scheme with attorneys, Jacob Amato, Jr., and Robert Creely, whereby Judge Porteous appointed Amato's law partner as a "curator" in hundreds of cases and thereafter requested and accepted from Amato & Creely a portion of the curatorship fees which had been paid to the firm. During the period of this scheme, the fees received by Amato & Creely amounted to approximately \$40,000, and the amounts paid by Amato & Creely to Judge Porteous amounted to approximately \$20,000.

Judge Porteous also made intentionally misleading statements at the recusal hearing intended to minimize the extent of his personal relationship with the two attorneys. In so doing, and in failing to disclose to Lifemark and its counsel the true circumstances of his relationship with the Amato & Creely law firm, Judge Porteous deprived the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals of critical information for its review of a petition for a writ of mandamus, which sought to overrule Judge Porteous's denial of the recusal motion. His conduct deprived the parties and the public of the right to the honest services of his office.

Judge Porteous also engaged in corrupt conduct after the Lifemark v. Liljeberg bench trial, and while he had the case under advisement, in that he solicited and accepted things of value from both Amato and his law partner Creely, including a payment of thousands of dollars in cash. Thereafter, and without disclosing his corrupt relationship with the attorneys of Amato & Creely PLC or his receipt from them of cash and other things of value, Judge Porteous ruled in favor of their client, Liljeberg.

By virtue of this corrupt relationship and his conduct as a Federal judge, Judge Porteous brought his court into scandal and disrepute, prejudiced public respect for, and confidence in, the Federal judiciary, and

demonstrated that he is unfit for the office of Federal judge.

Wherefore, Judge G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors and should be removed from office.

ARTICLE II

G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., engaged in a longstanding pattern of corrupt conduct that demonstrates his unfitness to serve as a United States District Court Judge. That conduct included the following: Beginning in or about the late 1980s while he was a State court judge in the 24th Judicial District Court in the State of Louisiana, and continuing while he was a Federal judge in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Judge Porteous engaged in a corrupt relationship with bail bondsman Louis M. Marcotte, III, and his sister Lori Marcotte. As part of this corrupt relationship, Judge Porteous solicited and accepted numerous things of value, including meals, trips, home repairs, and car repairs, for his personal use and benefit, while at the same time taking official actions that benefited the Marcottes. These official actions by Judge Porteous included, while on the State bench, setting, reducing, and splitting bonds as requested by the Marcottes, and improperly setting aside or expunging felony convictions for two Marcotte employees (in one case after Judge Porteous had been confirmed by the Senate but before being sworn in as a Federal judge). In addition, both while on the State bench and on the Federal bench, Judge Porteous used the power and prestige of his office to assist the Marcottes in forming relationships with State judicial officers and individuals important to the Marcottes' business. As Judge Porteous well knew and understood, Louis Marcotte also made false statements to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an effort to assist Judge Porteous in being appointed to the Federal bench.

Accordingly, Judge G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., has engaged in conduct so utterly lacking in honesty and integrity that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, is unfit to hold the office of Federal judge, and should be removed from office.

ARTICLE III

Beginning in or about March 2001 and continuing through about July 2004, while a Federal judge in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., engaged in a pattern of conduct inconsistent with the trust and confidence placed in him as a Federal judge by knowingly and intentionally making material false statements and representations under penalty of perjury related to his personal bankruptcy filing and by repeatedly violating a court order in his bankruptcy case. Judge Porteous did so by—

(1) using a false name and a post office box address to conceal his identity as the debtor in the case;

(2) concealing assets;

(3) concealing preferential payments to certain creditors;

(4) concealing gambling losses and other gambling debts; and

(5) incurring new debts while the case was pending, in violation of the bankruptcy court's order.

In doing so, Judge Porteous brought his court into scandal and disrepute, prejudiced public respect for and confidence in the Federal judiciary, and demonstrated that he is unfit for the office of Federal judge.

Wherefore, Judge G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors and should be removed from office.

ARTICLE IV

In 1994, in connection with his nomination to be a judge of the United States District

Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., knowingly made material false statements about his past to both the United States Senate and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order to obtain the office of United States District Court Judge. These false statements included the following:

(1) On his Supplemental SF-86, Judge Porteous was asked if there was anything in his personal life that could be used by someone to coerce or blackmail him, or if there was anything in his life that could cause an embarrassment to Judge Porteous or the President if publicly known. Judge Porteous answered "no" to this question and signed the form under the warning that a false statement was punishable by law.

(2) During his background check, Judge Porteous falsely told the Federal Bureau of Investigation on two separate occasions that he was not concealing any activity or conduct that could be used to influence, pressure, coerce, or compromise him in any way or that would impact negatively on his character, reputation, judgment, or discretion.

(3) On the Senate Judiciary Committee's "Questionnaire for Judicial Nominees", Judge Porteous was asked whether any unfavorable information existed that could affect his nomination. Judge Porteous answered that, to the best of his knowledge, he did "not know of any unfavorable information that may affect [his] nomination". Judge Porteous signed that questionnaire by swearing that "the information provided in this statement is, to the best of my knowledge, true and accurate".

However, in truth and in fact, as Judge Porteous then well knew, each of these answers was materially false because Judge Porteous had engaged in a corrupt relationship with the law firm Amato & Creely, whereby Judge Porteous appointed Creely as a "curator" in hundreds of cases and thereafter requested and accepted from Amato & Creely a portion of the curatorship fees which had been paid to the firm and also had engaged in a corrupt relationship with Louis and Lori Marcotte, whereby Judge Porteous solicited and accepted numerous things of value, including meals, trips, home repairs, and car repairs, for his personal use and benefit, while at the same time taking official actions that benefited the Marcottes. As Judge Porteous well knew and understood, Louis Marcotte also made false statements to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an effort to assist Judge Porteous in being appointed to the Federal bench. Judge Porteous's failure to disclose these corrupt relationships deprived the United States Senate and the public of information that would have had a material impact on his confirmation.

Wherefore, Judge G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors and should be removed from office.

Mr. CONYERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JACKSON of Illinois). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

Ackerman	Delahunt	Kingston
Aderholt	Dent	Kirk
Adler (NJ)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Akin	Dicks	Kissell
Alexander	Doggett	Klein (FL)
Altmire	Donnelly (IN)	Kline (MN)
Andrews	Doyle	Kosmas
Arcuri	Dreier	Kratovil
Austria	Driebeaus	Kucinich
Baca	Duncan	Lamborn
Bachmann	Edwards (MD)	Lance
Bachus	Edwards (TX)	Langevin
Baird	Ehlers	Larsen (WA)
Baldwin	Ellison	Latham
Barrett (SC)	Ellsworth	LaTourette
Barrow	Emerson	Latta
Bartlett	Eshoo	Lee (CA)
Barton (TX)	Etheridge	Lee (NY)
Bean	Fallin	Levin
Becerra	Farr	Lewis (CA)
Berkley	Fattah	Lewis (GA)
Berman	Filner	Linder
Berry	Flake	Lipinski
Biggert	Fleming	LoBiondo
Bilbray	Forbes	Loehsack
Bilirakis	Fortenberry	Lofgren, Zoe
Bishop (GA)	Foster	Lowe
Bishop (NY)	Fox	Lucas
Bishop (UT)	Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer
Blackburn	Frelinghuysen	Lujan
Blumenauer	Fudge	Lummis
Blunt	Gallegly	Lungren, Daniel
Bocchieri	Garamendi	E.
Bonner	Garrett (NJ)	Lynch
Bono Mack	Gerlach	Mack
Boren	Giffords	Maffei
Boswell	Gingrey (GA)	Maloney
Boucher	Gohmert	Marchant
Boustany	Gonzalez	Markey (CO)
Boyd	Goodlatte	Markey (MA)
Brady (PA)	Gordon (TN)	Marshall
Brady (TX)	Granger	Matheson
Braley (IA)	Graves	Matsui
Bright	Grayson	McCarthy (CA)
Broun (GA)	Green, Al	McCarthy (NY)
Brown (SC)	Green, Gene	McCaul
Brown, Corrine	Griffith	McClintock
Brown-Waite,	Grijalva	McCollum
Ginny	Guthrie	McCotter
Buchanan	Gutierrez	McDermott
Burgess	Hall (NY)	McGovern
Burton (IN)	Hall (TX)	McHenry
Butterfield	Halvorson	McIntyre
Calvert	Hare	McKeon
Camp	Harman	McMorris
Campbell	Harper	Rodgers
Cao	Hastings (FL)	McNerney
Capito	Hastings (WA)	Meeks (NY)
Capps	Heinrich	Melancon
Capuano	Heller	Mica
Carnahan	Hensarling	Michaud
Carney	Herger	Miller (FL)
Carson (IN)	Herseth Sandlin	Miller (MI)
Carter	Higgins	Miller (NC)
Cassidy	Hill	Miller, Gary
Castle	Himes	Minnick
Castor (FL)	Hinchey	Mitchell
Chaffetz	Hinojosa	Mollohan
Chandler	Hirono	Moore (KS)
Childers	Hodes	Moore (WI)
Chu	Holt	Moran (KS)
Clarke	Honda	Moran (VA)
Clay	Hoyer	Murphy (CT)
Cleaver	Hunter	Murphy (NY)
Clyburn	Inglis	Murphy, Tim
Coble	Insee	Myrick
Coffman (CO)	Israel	Nadler (NY)
Cohen	Issa	Napolitano
Cole	Jackson (IL)	Neal (MA)
Conaway	Jackson Lee	Neugebauer
Connolly (VA)	(TX)	Nunes
Conyers	Jenkins	Nye
Cooper	Johnson (GA)	Oberstar
Costa	Johnson (IL)	Obey
Costello	Johnson, E.B.	Olson
Courtney	Johnson, Sam	Olver
Crenshaw	Jones	Ortiz
Crowley	Jordan (OH)	Owens
Cuellar	Kagen	Pallone
Culberson	Kanjorski	Pascarell
Cummings	Kaptur	Pastor (AZ)
Dahlkemper	Kennedy	Paul
Davis (CA)	Kildee	Paulsen
Davis (IL)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Payne
Davis (KY)	Kilroy	Pence
Davis (TN)	Kind	Perlmutter
DeFazio	King (IA)	Perriello
DeGette	King (NY)	Peters

Peterson	Sanchez, Loretta	Taylor
Petri	Sarbanes	Teague
Pingree (ME)	Scalise	Terry
Pitts	Schakowsky	Thompson (CA)
Platts	Schauer	Thompson (MS)
Poe (TX)	Schiff	Thompson (PA)
Polis (CO)	Schmidt	Thornberry
Pomeroy	Schock	Tiahrt
Posey	Schrader	Tiberi
Price (GA)	Schwartz	Tierney
Price (NC)	Scott (GA)	Titus
Putnam	Scott (VA)	Tonko
Quigley	Sensenbrenner	Tsongas
Radanovich	Serrano	Turner
Rahall	Sessions	Upton
Rangel	Sestak	Van Hollen
Rehberg	Shadegg	Velázquez
Reichert	Shea-Porter	Visclosky
Reyes	Sherman	Walden
Richardson	Shimkus	Walz
Rodriguez	Shuler	Wamp
Roe (TN)	Shuster	Wasserman
Rogers (KY)	Simpson	Schultz
Rogers (MI)	Sires	Waters
Rohrabacher	Skelton	Watson
Rooney	Smith (NE)	Watt
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (NJ)	Waxman
Roskam	Smith (TX)	Weiner
Ross	Smith (WA)	Welch
Rothman (NJ)	Snyder	Westmoreland
Roybal-Allard	Souder	Whitfield
Royce	Space	Wilson (OH)
Ruppersberger	Speier	Wilson (SC)
Rush	Spratt	Wittman
Ryan (OH)	Stearns	Wolf
Ryan (WI)	Stupak	Woolsey
Salazar	Sullivan	Wu
Sanchez, Linda	Sutton	Yarmuth
T.	Tanner	Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1046

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall, 405 Members have recorded their presence.

A quorum is present.

IMPEACHING JUDGE G. THOMAS PORTEOUS, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 1 hour.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to my friend the distinguished ranking member, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), and ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to control the time on his side for purposes of debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONYERS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Members of the House, it is a sad day that we must find that a Federal judge has betrayed his office and should be impeached, and yet that is our task today. It is assigned to us by the Constitution to protect the institutions of

government from those who show themselves unfit to hold positions of public trust, and, of course, we take this duty very seriously.

The judge in question is G. Thomas Porteous, who has cast a long shadow on the administration of justice under his watch. Your House Judiciary Committee has completed an independent investigation conducted with thoroughness by a special task force on our committee chaired by ADAM SCHIFF, with much distinction. I also thank his co-Chair, BOB GOODLATTE, and HANK JOHNSON, the subcommittee Chair on Judiciary from which this matter arose.

Members of the House, our investigation has demonstrated that Judge Porteous has engaged in misconduct in various spheres of his public life spanning decades. His misconduct is described in detail in the report filed by our committee, which is available to any Member that wishes a copy, and our committee has subsequently voted unanimously to recommend four articles of impeachment. Our Chair of the Impeachment Task Force, ADAM SCHIFF, is going to expand on the details.

Since so many Members want time, I just want to make this opening comment: The Department of Justice and the Judicial Conference have determined that Judge Porteous had clearly committed serious misconduct in various spheres of his personal and professional life. The Judicial Conference referred the matter to the House for possible impeachment. The Fifth Circuit suspended him from sitting on the bench.

This committee, through a specially appointed task force, has thoroughly and independently investigated the facts, held detailed factual hearings relating to the judge's misconduct in connection with his relationships with lawyers, in connection with his personal bankruptcy filing, and his relationship with bail bondsmen. Additional hearings included testimony from experts on judicial ethics and on the constitutional standards that surround impeachment.

So the four separate articles before us today are laid out in detail and include a variety of offenses that we will go into shortly. The misconduct, I am sorry to say, easily satisfies the constitutional standard of being high crimes and misdemeanors, and clearly renders the judge unfit to continue service.

I bring this resolution to the floor with regret that we are called upon to take this action, but I have no doubt that we must take action. The grounds for impeachment are overwhelmingly established, and, therefore, I urge my colleagues' careful consideration in support of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today to consider and vote on four articles of impeachment against United States District Judge G. Thomas Porteous. Thanks go to Congressman SCHIFF and Congressman GOODLATTE for the way they have worked together in overseeing the Impeachment Task Force's very thorough inquiry into a number of serious allegations involving Judge Porteous. They have set an outstanding example of how an inquiry like this can in fact be conducted in a bipartisan manner.

The Constitution grants the House of Representatives the sole power to impeach a sitting Federal judge. This is a very serious power which Congress does not take lightly. Impeachment by the House constitutes one of the few checks on the judiciary and is to be used only in instances when a judge betrays his office or proves unfit to hold that position of trust. In fact, only 14 Federal judges have been impeached by the House in our entire Nation's history, with four of these occurring in the past 24 years.

After an extensive investigation and a series of hearings by the Impeachment Task Force, clear and convincing evidence has been developed involving a number of different actions by Judge Porteous that make him unfit to serve as a Federal judge. The report, which accompanies the articles of impeachment, sets forth in detail the various incidents of improper conduct by Judge Porteous.

Though judges rule on the law, they are not above the law. To preserve equality and fairness in our constitutional democracy, we must protect the integrity of the courts. It is clear that Judge Porteous' actions are a violation of the American people's trust and a threat to the integrity of the Federal bench. The American people deserve better from their Federal judges.

I also hope our vote today sends a message of encouragement to the great majority of judges who serve our Nation with distinction. We will not let a few bad actors mar the reputation of others on the Federal bench.

The time has come for the House of Representatives to conclude that Judge Porteous' conduct has made him unworthy to serve on the Federal bench.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California, ADAM SCHIFF, who was our task force chairman and who had ample time over these many months to display his legislative and judicial skills.

Mr. SCHIFF. I thank the gentleman, and want to commend the leadership of Chairman CONYERS in bringing this matter to conclusion here on the House floor and for all your leadership on the committee, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, today we again find ourselves in the regrettable circumstance where we must act to remove a Federal judge from the bench.

The task before us is not one that we would welcome, however it is an important responsibility entrusted to us by the Founders and one that we cannot shrink from.

Unlike elected officials who may be removed periodically by the voters or serve a term that comes to an end, the Founding Fathers provided only one extraordinary method of removing a Federal judge, that of impeachment, which has only been used 14 times in our Nation's history. Regrettably, the matter before us today warrants its use once again.

The House of Representatives directed the House Judiciary Committee Task Force on Judicial Impeachment to inquire into whether Judge Porteous of the Eastern District of Louisiana should be impeached. As Chair of the task force, I would like to report on our work and provide the Members of the House with a procedural history of the matter, as well as an overview of the relevant facts.

I want to thank each of the members of the task force that worked on the matter, and in particular the ranking member, BOB GOODLATTE, for his extraordinary work. Together we have tried to ensure that we proceed in a fair, open, and deliberate manner, and this has been done in a bipartisan, really nonpartisan, basis.

G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., was appointed to the Federal bench in 1994 and has served in the New Orleans Courthouse in the Eastern District of Louisiana. After a multiyear FBI and Federal grand jury investigation, the Department of Justice in May 2007 submitted a complaint referring allegations of judicial misconduct.

The complaint noted that the department had determined not to seek criminal charges for reasons including the statute of limitations and other factors impacting prosecution, but the complaint stated that the investigation uncovered evidence of pervasive misconduct and evidence that Judge Porteous may have violated Federal and State criminal laws controlling canons of judicial conduct, rules of professional responsibility, and conducted himself in a manner antithetical to the constitutional standard of good behavior required of all Federal judges.

After an extensive disciplinary proceeding in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, at which Judge Porteous, representing himself, made statements, cross-examined witnesses, and called witnesses on his own behalf, the Judicial Conference of the United States voted unanimously to refer this matter to the House of Representatives based on substantial evidence of conduct that individually and collectively brought disrepute to the Federal judiciary. The Fifth Circuit also moved to take the maximum disciplinary action allowed by law against Judge Porteous, suspending him for 2 years or until Congress takes final action on the impeachment proceedings.

As a part of our initial investigation, Impeachment Task Force staff inter-

viewed over 65 individuals, deposed about 25 witnesses under oath, obtained documents from various sources, including from witnesses, the 24th Judicial Court in Jefferson Parish, and the Department of Justice.

After the initial investigatory phase, the task force held four separate evidentiary hearings over 5 days in November and December of 2009 in order to determine whether Judge Porteous' conduct provides a sufficient basis for impeachment and to develop a record upon which to recommend whether to adopt articles of impeachment.

□ 1100

Our first hearing focused on allegations of misconduct in relation to Judge Porteous presiding over the case *In re: Liljeberg Enterprises, Inc.* The record reflects that Judge Porteous was engaged in a corrupt kickback scheme with the law firm of Amato & Creely, that he failed to disclose his relationship with the firm, and that he denied a motion to recuse himself from the case, despite the firm's representation of one of the parties. The kickback scheme involved appointing Mr. Creely as a curator in hundreds of cases, with fees amounting to approximately \$40,000 paid to the Amato & Creely firm, approximately half of which was then paid back to Judge Porteous. Judge Porteous made intentionally misleading statements at the recusal hearing intended to minimize the extent of his personal relationship with the firm.

The record also reflects that Judge Porteous engaged in corrupt conduct after the bench trial and while the case was under advisement by soliciting and accepting things of value from attorneys at the firm, including \$2,000 in cash. This corrupt relationship and his conduct as a Federal judge have brought his court into scandal and disrepute and demonstrates that he is unfit for office. Our investigation also uncovered evidence that his solicitation and acceptance of things from Creely & Amato were not isolated events limited to two attorneys, but a pattern of using his perch on the Federal bench to extract and to receive things of value from attorneys and parties in front of him.

Our second hearing focused on allegations that Judge Porteous repeatedly made false and misleading statements, including the concealment of debts, under oath and in disregard of a bankruptcy court's orders. The record reflects that as a Federal judge he knowingly and intentionally made material false statements and representations under penalty of perjury and repeatedly violated a court order in his case. This included using a false name and post office box to conceal his identity as a debtor in the case; concealing assets, preferential payments to certain creditors, and gambling losses and debts; as well as incurring new debts while the case was pending, all in violation of the court's order.

Our investigation also uncovered further evidence of his willful efforts to conceal his financial situation and the extent of his gambling over the years. Taken together, it is clear that his false statements and the bankruptcy proceedings were not the result of an oversight or mistake, but reflected instead an effort to conceal his financial affairs and his gambling.

Our third hearing focused on allegations that Judge Porteous engaged in a corrupt relationship with bail bondsman Louis Marcotte and his sister Lori. The record reflects that as part of this corrupt relationship, Judge Porteous solicited and received numerous things of value, including meals, trips, home and car repairs, for his personal use and benefit while at the same time taking official actions on behalf of the Marcottes. This included setting, reducing, and splitting bonds for the Marcottes while on the State bench, and improperly setting aside or expunging felony convictions for two Marcotte employees.

Judge Porteous used the power and prestige of his office to assist the Marcottes in forming relationships with other State judicial officers and others. Judge Porteous also knew and understood that Louis Marcotte made false statements to the FBI in an effort to assist his appointments to the Federal bench.

At our fourth and final hearing, we received testimony from a panel of constitutional scholars on whether Judge Porteous' conduct renders him unfit to hold office, and provided a sufficient basis for impeachment. The record reflects that Judge Porteous knowingly made false material statements about his past to both the U.S. Senate and the FBI in connection with his nomination to the Federal bench in order to conceal corrupt relationships.

In addition, Judge Porteous knew that another individual made false statements to the FBI in an effort to assist his appointment to the Federal bench. Judge Porteous' failure to disclose these corrupt relationships deprived the U.S. Senate and the public of the information that would have had a material impact on his confirmation. Our panel of experts testified that such behavior clearly constitutes impeachable conduct.

I'd like to note that the task force invited Judge Porteous to testify, but he declined our offer. In addition, the task force afforded the opportunity for Judge Porteous and his counsel to request that the task force hear from a witness or witnesses that they wish to call. Judge Porteous' counsel informed the task force that they did not wish to avail themselves of that opportunity. The task force permitted Judge Porteous' counsel to participate in our hearings on behalf of his client, and he was permitted to question the witnesses. This was an extraordinary prerogative that was granted to counsel.

Our proceeding today does not constitute a trial, as the constitutional

power to try impeachment resides in the Senate. Rather, the House's role is to inquire whether Judge Porteous' conduct provides a sufficient basis for impeachment. According to leading commentators and historical precedent on this issue, there are two broad categories of conduct that have been recognized as justifying impeachment: serious abuse of power, and conduct that demonstrates that an official is "unworthy to fill" the office that he or she holds.

After concluding that the full record establishes that Judge Porteous should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, the Impeachment Task Force met in late January and unanimously voted in favor of recommending four Articles of Impeachment for consideration by the Judiciary Committee. On January 27, the House Judiciary Committee voted unanimously in favor of each article and to favorably report H. Res. 1031 to the full House. A 147-page report has been filed detailing the inquiry for Members of the House.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Porteous engaged in a pattern of conduct that is incompatible with the trust and confidence placed in him as a Federal judge. His longstanding pattern of corrupt conduct, so utterly lacking in honesty or integrity, demonstrates his unfitness to serve as a U.S. District Court judge. His material false statements about his past, made knowingly to both the U.S. Senate and to the FBI in order to obtain his Federal office, deprived the Senate and the public of information that would have had a material impact on his confirmation. Accordingly, I urge the House to approve the Articles of Impeachment included in House Resolution 1031.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the ranking member of the Impeachment Task Force, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE.)

Mr. GOODLATTE. I want to thank our ranking member, the gentleman from Texas, for yielding me time and for his active engagement in support of moving this process forward.

Mr. Speaker, Article III of the Constitution provides that Federal judges are appointed for life and that they "shall hold their offices during good behavior." Indeed, the Framers knew that an independent judiciary free of political motivations was necessary to the fair resolution of disputes and the fair administration of our laws. However, the Framers were also pragmatists and had the foresight to include checks against the abuse of the independence and power that comes with a judicial appointment.

Article 1, Section 2, Clause 5 of the Constitution grants the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment. This is a very serious power that should not be undertaken lightly. Indeed, it is a rare and solemn occasion when the House of Representative must vote on Articles of Impeachment

against a Federal judge. Today's vote will mark only the second time in over 20 years that this has occurred. However, when the evidence emerges that an individual is abusing his judicial office for his own advantage, the integrity of the judicial system becomes compromised, and the House of Representatives has the duty to investigate the matter and take the appropriate actions to end the abuse and restore confidence in the judicial system.

On June 17, 2008, the Judicial Conference of the United States certified to the House of Representatives that "consideration of impeachment of U.S. District Judge G. Thomas Porteous may be warranted." This certification was the culmination of an investigation and formal complaint by the Department of Justice, an investigation and final report by a special investigatory committee appointed by the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and consideration and vote by the Judicial Council of the United States.

In September 2008, the House passed a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to further investigate whether Judge Porteous should be impeached. The Task Force on Judicial Impeachment was then created by the House Judiciary Committee to further investigate the matter. The task force conducted an exhaustive investigation, working with law enforcement and judicial officials, conducting numerous interviews, taking depositions from key witnesses, gathering evidence and transcripts from previous investigations, and conducting congressional hearings. Those efforts have uncovered a large amount of information, including much new evidence that was not uncovered in previous investigations.

The evidence shows that, among other instances of misconduct, while on the Federal bench, Judge Porteous refused to recuse himself from a Federal case when he had previously engaged in a corrupt kickback scheme with the attorneys representing the defense; that he later took thousands of dollars in cash from those same attorneys while the case was still pending; that he took gifts from a bail bondsman in exchange for granting favorable bond rates for him and then improperly expunged the records of two of the bail bondsman's employees, one after Porteous was confirmed by the Senate to be a Federal judge; that he used his influence as a Federal judge to help the Marcottes establish beneficial relationships with State court judges; that he lied to a bankruptcy court when he filed for bankruptcy and then violated a bankruptcy court order mandating that he not incur further debt; and that he made materially false statements to the U.S. Senate and the FBI during his confirmation process.

Based on the evidence gathered on January 21, 2010, I joined with Chairman CONYERS, Ranking Member SMITH, and Task Force Chairman SCHIFF to introduce House Resolution 1031, which contains four separate Articles of Im-

peachment against Judge Porteous. The details of these Articles have been discussed already today. It is important to note that every member of the Task Force on Judicial Impeachment joined as an original cosponsor of these articles. Furthermore, these Articles of Impeachment were reported from the Judiciary Committee with a unanimous vote of 24-0, a very rare occurrence. It is my strong recommendation that the Members of the House now support these Articles of Impeachment against Judge Porteous.

It is also important to note that during the task force investigation Judge Porteous was invited to come testify, but declined this invitation. His attorney was also invited to attend the hearings, was given the privilege of asking questions of the witnesses at the hearings, and was offered the opportunity to bring forth witnesses on behalf of Judge Porteous.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank ADAM SCHIFF, the chairman of the Task Force on Judicial Impeachment, for his leadership in this effort, along with all of the Members of the Task Force on both sides of the aisle. As ranking member of the Impeachment Task Force, I appreciate the fact that this effort was undertaken in a nonpartisan fashion.

I would like to thank the task force staff on both sides of the aisle and Branden Ritchie, legislative counsel in my office, for their dedicated and invaluable work on this matter.

I would like to also thank Chairman CONYERS and Ranking Member SMITH for their comprehensive, yet expeditious, consideration of these Articles of Impeachment in the full Judiciary Committee. I'd also like to extend additional thanks to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), who's the only Member who participated in the last series of impeachment of Federal judges back in the 1980s. His experience and knowledge has been invaluable as well.

I urge my colleagues in the House, not in a bipartisan manner, but in a nonpartisan manner, to join in supporting all four of these Articles of Impeachment and send this measure to the United States Senate for trial.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has 15 minutes. The gentleman from Texas has 22 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. I yield such time as she may consume to a member of the committee, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a sad day and a solemn day. As indicated by my colleagues on the floor of the House, however, it is an obligation of this body. I'd like to acknowledge the chairman of the Impeachment Task Force, Congressman SCHIFF, for his leadership,

but also for his balance and temperament in a very serious challenge that we have in providing the guideposts and the moral guideposts for a number of tough issues that deal with our Federal Judiciary and a number of other instances where impeachment is in fact the authority of this body and the Constitution. I'd like to acknowledge the ranking member, Mr. GOODLATTE; the chairman of the full committee, Mr. CONYERS; and the ranking member, Mr. SMITH.

This is an instance where you would have hoped that we would have had a different outcome. But as my colleagues have so articulately expressed, there was a long pattern that many of us found very disturbing. Judge Thomas Porteous seemingly began these actions without reproof while he was a State district judge, soliciting and accepting cash and other things of values from attorneys practicing before him, and failing to recuse himself from a prominent case in which those attorneys were involved.

□ 1115

As a State judge, he repeatedly accepted things of value from bail bondsmen in exchange for setting bonds at levels to increase profits for the bail bondsmen and, after becoming a Federal judge, assisting them in forming corrupt relationships with other State judges. The pattern continued.

As a Federal judge, he fraudulently concealed his personal bankruptcy, income, assets, gambling activities, gambling debts, and in violation of court order, incurring additional gambling debt while his bankruptcy proceeding was pending.

He fraudulently concealed, in his FBI background check and on his Senate questionnaire, the corrupt relationships with attorneys and bail bondsmen.

I think it is worth noting that Judge Porteous began his career as a State court judge, but because of the concealment of these activities, he was then nominated to the Federal bench. In the essence of being nominated, let me be very clear, one could have personally taken one's self out of the running for a bench as high and as sacred as a Federal Judiciary. That is a lifetime appointment, but at no time during the time that his nomination was put before the President of the United States, the United States Senate, did Judge Porteous think that his previous behavior did not warrant him ascending to the Federal bench. That saddens me. Maybe we need to look more at counseling individuals who are seeking or have the opportunity to be nominated to these high offices. Maybe they need that to understand the flaws or failures in their character or performance.

Again, fraudulently concealing in his FBI background check and on his Senate questionnaire the corrupt relationships with the attorneys and bail bondsmen, evidence that the committee was able to see when questions

were asked whether there was anything in your background that would warrant you not being able to be appointed to the Federal bench, this judge did not answer truthfully.

The Department of Justice attempted to reprimand, and their complaint indicated that the instances of Judge Porteous' dishonesty in his own sworn statements and court filings, his decade-long course of conduct in soliciting and accepting streams of payments and gifts from litigants and lawyers with matters before him, and his repeated failure to disclose those dealings to interested parties and the court all render him unfit as an Article III judge, that is, a Federal judge.

Although the Department did not seek criminal charges for reasons that involve partly the statute of limitations, their complaint indicated that his actions would render him unfit as an Article III judge. The Fifth Circuit also moved to take the maximum disciplinary action allowed by law against Judge Porteous, suspending him for 2 years or until Congress takes final action on the impeachment proceedings.

Unfortunately and sadly, that day has come, and as we had asked, through the task force, for the opportunity for Judge Porteous to have due process, and that is to give him the opportunity to speak before the task force and, the alternative, to allow witnesses to come on his behalf, none of that was accepted. So today I rise on the floor of the House to accept the findings of our task force and the vote of our committee in full and ask this body to address the concern by sending this to the United States Senate for hearings on impeachment. This is a resolution to suggest that the Articles of Impeachment should be passed to the United States Senate under our constitutional process.

Again, this is a sad day and a solemn day. But sadly, this indicates that a behavior of an individual who has achieved one of the highest offices in the land, that is, of the Article III courts, judge for life on the Federal bench, deserves, if you will, to be recommended for impeachment.

I ask for a vote of "yes" on the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res 1031, a resolution setting forth four Articles of Impeachment against G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., judge of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, for high crimes and misdemeanors. I would like to thank our Judiciary Chairman CONYERS for shepherding this bill through the Judiciary Committee so that justice can be served.

The Judiciary Committee was charged with determining whether federal Judge Thomas Porteous should be impeached for the following: soliciting and accepting cash and other things of value from attorneys practicing before him and failing to recuse himself from a prominent case in which those attorneys were involved; as a State judge, repeatedly accepting things of value from bail bondsmen in exchange for setting bonds at levels to increase profits for the bail bondsmen and, after be-

coming a federal judge, assisting them in forming corrupt relationships with other State judges; as a federal judge, fraudulently concealing, in his personal bankruptcy, income, assets, gambling activities, and gambling debts and, in violation of court order, incurring additional gambling debt while his bankruptcy proceeding was pending; and fraudulently concealing, in his FBI background check and on his Senate questionnaire, the corrupt relationships with the attorneys and bail bondsmen.

As a federal judge, Judge Thomas Porteous's number one responsibility under the oath that he is sworn to is to ensure that the laws of the land under the United States Constitution are protected and supported. The Justice Department investigated whether or not Judge Porteous broke his oath. In May 2007, the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation completed a multi-year criminal investigation of Judge Porteous and submitted a formal complaint of judicial misconduct to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Although the Department decided not to seek criminal charges for reasons including statute of limitations issues and other factors impacting prosecution, the complaint stated that the investigation uncovered evidence that "indicates that Judge Porteous may have violated federal and state criminal laws, controlling canons of judicial conduct, rules of professional responsibility, and conducted himself in a manner antithetical to the constitutional standard of good behavior required of all federal judges." The complaint concluded that "the instances of Judge Porteous's dishonesty in his own sworn statements and court filings, his decade-long course of conduct in soliciting and accepting a stream of payments and gifts from litigants and lawyers with matters before him, and his repeated failures to disclose those dealings to interested parties and the Court all render him unfit as an Article III judge."

Mr. Speaker, there was also an investigation by the Fifth Circuit. The Fifth Circuit appointed a Special Investigatory Committee to investigate the allegations. Hearings were held at which Judge Porteous, representing himself, made statements, cross-examined witnesses, and called witnesses on his own behalf. Based on the Special Committee's report concluding that Judge Porteous had engaged in conduct which might constitute grounds for impeachment, the Judicial Conference voted unanimously to certify the matter to the U.S. House of Representatives, based on substantial evidence that Judge Porteous had repeatedly committed perjury, willfully and systematically concealed information from litigants and the public, violated several criminal statutes and ethical canons, and made false representations with the intent to defraud.

The Fifth Circuit also moved to take the maximum disciplinary action allowed by law against Judge Porteous, suspending him for two years or "until Congress takes final action on the impeachment proceedings."

As Members of the House Judiciary Impeachment Task Force, my colleagues were directed by the House to determine whether there was sufficient evidence to impeach Judge Porteous for the alleged crimes for which he was being charged. As part of the initial investigation, our staff interviewed over 65 individuals, deposed approximately 25 witnesses under oath, and obtained documents

from various sources, including from witnesses, the 24th Judicial Court in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, and the Department of Justice.

After the initial investigatory phase, the task force held four separate hearings over five days in November and December 2009 in order to determine whether Judge Porteous's conduct provides a sufficient basis for impeachment and to develop a record upon which to recommend whether to adopt Articles of Impeachment.

The first task force hearing focused on allegations of misconduct in relation to Judge Porteous presiding over the case *In re: Liljeberg Enterprises, Inc.* The record reflects that Judge Porteous was engaged in a corrupt kickback scheme with the law firm of Amato & Creely, that he failed to disclose his relationship with the firm, and that he denied a motion to recuse himself from the case despite the firm's representation of one of the parties. The kickback scheme involved appointing Mr. Creely as a curator in hundreds of cases, with fees amounting to approximately \$40,000 paid to the Amato & Creely firm, approximately half of which was paid back to Judge Porteous. Judge Porteous made intentionally misleading statements at the recusal hearing, intended to minimize the extent of this personal relationship with the firm. The record also reflects that Judge Porteous engaged in corrupt conduct after the bench trial and while the case was under advisement, by soliciting and accepting things of value from attorneys at the firm, including \$2,000 in cash. This corrupt relationship and his conduct as a federal judge have brought his court into scandal and disrepute and demonstrate that he is unfit for office.

The second task force hearing focused on allegations that Judge Porteous repeatedly made false and misleading statements, including the concealment of debts, under oath and in disregard of a bankruptcy court's orders. The record reflects that as a federal judge, he knowingly and intentionally made material false statements and representations under penalty of perjury and repeatedly violated a court order in his case. This included using a false name and post office box to conceal his identity as a debtor in the case; concealing assets, preferential payments to certain creditors, and gambling losses and debts; and incurring new debts while the case was pending in violation of the court's order.

The third task force hearing focused on allegations that Judge Porteous engaged in a corrupt relationship with bail bondsman Louis Marcotte and his sister Lori. The record reflects that as part of this corrupt relationship, Judge Porteous solicited and accepted numerous things of value, including meals, trips, and home and car repairs, for his personal use and benefit, while at the same time taking official actions to improperly benefit the Marcottes. This included setting, reducing, and splitting bonds for the Marcottes while on the State bench, and improperly setting aside or expunging felony convictions for two Marcotte employees. Judge Porteous also used the power and prestige of his office to assist the Marcottes in forming relationships with State judicial officers and others. Judge Porteous also knew and understood that Louis Marcotte made false statements to the FBI in an effort to assist his appointment to the federal bench.

FOURTH HEARING—FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS IN CONFIRMATION; EXPERT VIEWS

At the fourth hearing, the Task Force received testimony from a panel of constitutional scholars on whether Judge Porteous's conduct renders him unfit to hold office and provides a sufficient basis for impeachment. The scholars considered not only allegations that were the subject of the previous hearings, but also the record reflecting that Judge Porteous had knowingly made material false statements about his past to both the U.S. Senate and to the FBI in connection with his nomination to the federal bench in order to conceal corrupt relationships. In addition, Judge Porteous knew that another individual made false statements to the FBI in an effort to assist his appointment to the federal bench. Judge Porteous's failure to disclose these corrupt relationships deprived the U.S. Senate and the public of information that would have had a material impact on his confirmation. The panel of experts testified that making these materially false statements, clearly constituted impeachable conduct, as did the conduct established in the previous task force hearings.

The task force invited Judge Porteous to testify, but he declined the offer. In addition, the task force afforded the opportunity for Judge Porteous and his counsel to request that the task force hear from a witness or witnesses that they wish to call. Judge Porteous's counsel informed the task force that they did not wish to avail themselves of that opportunity. The task force permitted Judge Porteous's counsel to participate in the hearings on behalf of his client and to question the witnesses. This was an extraordinary prerogative that was granted to counsel.

After the task force concluded that the full record established that Judge Porteous should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, we met on January 21st and unanimously voted in favor of recommending four Articles of Impeachment for consideration by the House Judiciary Committee. These Articles were subsequently introduced in the House in the form of H. Res. 1031. On January 27th, the House Judiciary Committee individually approved each Article unanimously and ordered H. Res. 1031 favorably reported by a rollcall vote of 24–0.

Mr. Speaker, today we must determine whether we fulfill our duty to uphold the laws of the Constitution and allow justice to be served or whether we will condone what has been determined by my colleagues on the judiciary committee as impeachable actions. As a member of the Impeachment Task Force, I had an opportunity to see firsthand the evidence that was presented in this case and believe that Judge Porteous should be impeached for his actions.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H. Res. 1031 and urge my colleagues to join me in upholding the laws of our great nation.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), former chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Before I begin, I demand a division of the question for a separate vote on each of the four Articles of Impeachment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is divisible and will be divided for the vote by article.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, both the Task Force on Judicial Impeachment and the full Judiciary Committee unanimously adopted and reported out House Resolution 1031. The overwhelming support for this resolution is indicative of the weight of evidence supporting the four Articles of Impeachment against Judge G. Thomas Porteous.

Impeaching a Federal judge is not something that the House of Representatives takes lightly, and impeachment proceedings are not something that we consider too often around here. By my count, this is only the 20th time that the House of Representatives will impeach a civil officer under the Constitution, and these tasks are not pleasant. When we need to do them from time to time, it is our responsibility, as Members of the House of Representatives. I have been involved in a number of impeachment proceedings over the years, but never before have I seen the overwhelming and blatant corruption we have before us here today. Judge Porteous is one of a kind, and it is time for him to receive his comeuppance.

The FBI and Justice Department have spent years investigating the wrongdoings by this judge. After their investigation, the Judicial Conference of the United States unanimously voted to refer this matter to the United States House of Representatives. In addition to the Justice Department's investigation, the staff of our Impeachment Task Force conducted a systematic investigation. This investigation resulted in four evidentiary hearings over the course of 5 days late last year, and it culminated in the full Judiciary Committee unanimously voting to approve four Articles of Impeachment against Judge Porteous.

The Impeachment Task Force hearings laid out overwhelming corruption orchestrated by Judge Porteous. My colleagues on the task force have detailed the specific actions taken by Judge Porteous, but I think it is worthwhile to focus on a few of them.

Judge Porteous was engaged in a crooked kickback scheme with his buddies at the law firm of Amato & Creely. The firm received tens of thousands of dollars in curator fees, and they kicked back about half of it to the judge. The kickback scheme wasn't the only shady dealing Judge Porteous engaged in with Amato & Creely. He was so emboldened that he would solicit gifts and cash while sitting on the bench. Sometimes he accepted trips. Other days, it was an expensive lunch or dinner. On another occasion, Creely helped pay for the judge's son's bachelor party in Las Vegas.

He didn't just solicit from Amato & Creely but also from others with business before his court. With this information alone, there should be no question about his blatant ethical lapses, rendering him unfit to serve on the Federal bench, but there's more.

Judge Porteous made false and misleading statements under the penalty of perjury with regard to his debts and bankruptcy proceedings. He misrepresented his name on court filings and used a post office box to conceal his identity. He also attempted to conceal assets and violated court rules.

While it's sad to say these actions almost seemed innocuous compared to his other actions and corrupt relationships, our task force spent a day focusing our attention on Judge Porteous' relationship with a bail bondsman named Louis Marcotte and his sister Lori. This hearing included testimony about the judge soliciting meals and trips like he did with the lawyers but also other things of value, such as auto and home repairs. In return, Judge Porteous assisted the Marcottes.

Judge Porteous had the opportunity to testify before the task force, but he chose not to participate in the proceedings. The entirety of the record by the task force plainly shows a pattern of unethical conduct that is not worthy of a Federal judge. The evidence demonstrates that he clearly abused his office and had complete disregard for the laws that he took an oath to uphold.

Soon, the onus will fall on the Senate to hold a trial. The clock is ticking, and it's important that this trial take place promptly. Judge Porteous' suspension is set to expire in September, making him eligible to return to the bench. It is imperative that the Senate act expeditiously to ensure that this corrupt judge does not resume his perch on the Federal bench and preside again.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting to impeach Judge G. Thomas Porteous on each of the four Articles of Impeachment.

Mr. CONYERS. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), a Member of Congress who has taken an active interest in this case.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

I rise in support of the resolution to impeach U.S. District Judge Thomas Porteous, who is a judge representing the Eastern District of Louisiana. I want to thank Representatives SCHIFF of California, GOODLATTE of Virginia, Chairman CONYERS of Michigan, Ranking Member SMITH of Texas, and the entire Judiciary Committee and task force for their diligent investigation and for keeping this a priority in your committee.

After I read through all four Articles of Impeachment, it is clear that the task force's findings warrant Judge Porteous' removal from the Federal bench. In order to remove the cloud that exists, we need to pass this resolution so the Eastern District of Louisiana can once again provide the citizens a justice system free from corruption.

It is important that we pass this resolution today and that the Senate

takes this up in a time frame that doesn't allow Judge Porteous to return to the bench, as would be the case in September if no further action is taken. Passing this resolution will be yet another shot across the bow and a strong reminder to everyone in public office that we will not tolerate corruption and that we will maintain a zero tolerance policy against public corruption at every level of government.

Since Katrina, we've been vigilant against corruption at all levels of government in south Louisiana. From Members of Congress to our local levee boards, Louisiana is rebuilding the way our government works, and we have made a commitment to upholding a zero tolerance policy against public corruption at every level. This resolution reiterates that our commitment is not just in word but in tough action.

Following Hurricane Katrina, those of us who vowed to rebuild the New Orleans region both structurally and politically didn't just want to simply rebuild the same old broken system that existed before the storm. In fact, we committed to rebuild better. Part of that better New Orleans includes reforming the old, corrupt system of the past. Corruption might be a part of Louisiana's past, but it's no longer acceptable behavior for our future.

I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution and also urge the Senate to move swiftly in carrying out justice. A number of times I have urged Judge Porteous to resign from the bench, and I would still encourage him to do that. But short of that, Senate action in a swift timeframe is necessary. Help us usher in a new day in Louisiana.

Mr. CONYERS. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE), a distinguished and senior member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Texas, for yielding.

It has been said time and again today, Mr. Speaker, and I reiterate it, it is, indeed, a sad day today. Hopefully, none of us takes great glee in another's misfortune, but it appears, regarding the case at hand, we have little or no choice.

The issue of ethics has become a prominent issue, and the American citizenry justifiably insists as well as demands that high officeholders practice high ethical values. In this case, it appears clear that the judge did, indeed, violate the oath of his office. He violated the trust that the public extended to him. I know of no greater office than that of a United States Federal judge. People clamor for it. They fight for it, to get on that bench. And once on the bench, I think we are justified in insisting that they comply ethically, accordingly.

The House Judiciary Committee, as you know, is the committee of jurisdiction on impeachment matters.

Nothing's happy about it. Nothing's gleeful about it, but we discharge our duties.

I thank everyone on the floor for having spoken on this resolution, and I urge its passage.

Mr. CONYERS. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's vote on the Articles of Impeachment against Judge Porteous is necessary to ensure justice is applied to a corrupt Federal judge. When a judge is given a lifetime appointment, it is a tremendous honor and responsibility. They serve the ideals of justice. But when a judge abuses this authority, they must be held accountable for any violation of those same principles of justice. Congress has an obligation to put an end to Judge Porteous' abuse of authority and remove him from the bench.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of each of the four Articles of Impeachment being considered today and to help restore integrity to the Federal bench. I also hope the Senate will act quickly to conduct the trial of Judge Porteous.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H. Res. 1031. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Courts and Competition Policy and a member of the Impeachment Task Force which heard evidence of the unacceptable conduct of Judge Porteous, I continue to feel strongly that the integrity of our judiciary is of the utmost importance. Based on the evidence provided to the Task Force, Judge Porteous violated his responsibility to uphold the honesty of our judiciary. Congress must vote in favor of this resolution to demonstrate that such conduct cannot and will not be tolerated from our judiciary.

□ 1130

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for the very thoughtful discussion that has gone on around this matter.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time having been yielded back, the Chair will divide the question for voting among the four articles of impeachment.

The question is on resolving the first article of impeachment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on resolving the first article of impeachment will be followed by 5-minute votes, if ordered, on resolving each of the three succeeding articles, and motions to suspend the rules with regard to House Resolution 1107 and House Resolution 1047, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 0, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 102]

YEAS—412

Ackerman	Dahlkemper	Johnson (IL)
Aderholt	Davis (IL)	Johnson, E. B.
Adler (NJ)	Davis (KY)	Johnson, Sam
Akin	Davis (TN)	Jones
Alexander	DeFazio	Jordan (OH)
Altmire	DeGette	Kagen
Andrews	Delahunt	Kanjorski
Arcuri	DeLauro	Kaptur
Austria	Dent	Kennedy
Baca	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kildee
Bachmann	Dicks	Kilpatrick (MI)
Bachus	Dingell	Kilroy
Baird	Doggett	Kind
Baldwin	Donnelly (IN)	King (IA)
Barrett (SC)	Doyle	King (NY)
Barrow	Dreier	Kingston
Bartlett	Driehaus	Kirk
Barton (TX)	Duncan	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Bean	Edwards (MD)	Kissell
Becerra	Edwards (TX)	Klein (FL)
Berkley	Ehlers	Kline (MN)
Berman	Ellison	Kosmas
Berry	Ellsworth	Kratovil
Biggert	Emerson	Kucinich
Blibray	Engel	Lamborn
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Lance
Bishop (NY)	Etheridge	Langevin
Bishop (UT)	Fallin	Larsen (WA)
Blackburn	Farr	Latham
Blumenauer	Fattah	LaTourette
Blunt	Filner	Latta
Boccheri	Flake	Lee (CA)
Bonner	Fleming	Lee (NY)
Bono Mack	Forbes	Levin
Boozman	Fortenberry	Lewis (CA)
Boren	Foster	Lewis (GA)
Boswell	Fox	Linder
Boucher	Frank (MA)	Lipinski
Boustany	Franks (AZ)	LoBiondo
Boyd	Frelinghuysen	Loeb
Brady (PA)	Fudge	Lofgren, Zoe
Brady (TX)	Gallegly	Lucas
Braley (IA)	Garamendi	Luetkemeyer
Bright	Garrett (NJ)	Lujan
Broun (GA)	Gerlach	Lummis
Brown, Corrine	Giffords	Lungren, Daniel
Brown-Waite,	Gingrey (GA)	E.
Ginny	Gohmert	Lynch
Buchanan	Gonzalez	Mack
Burgess	Goodlatte	Maffei
Burton (IN)	Gordon (TN)	Maloney
Butterfield	Granger	Manzullo
Calvert	Graves	Marchant
Camp	Grayson	Markey (CO)
Campbell	Green, Al	Markey (MA)
Cantor	Green, Gene	Marshall
Cao	Griffith	Matheson
Capito	Grijalva	Matsui
Capps	Guthrie	McCarthy (CA)
Capuano	Gutierrez	McCaul
Cardoza	Hall (NY)	McClintock
Carnahan	Hall (TX)	McCollum
Carney	Halvorson	McCotter
Carson (IN)	Hare	McDermott
Carter	Harman	McGovern
Cassidy	Harper	McHenry
Castle	Hastings (FL)	McIntyre
Castor (FL)	Hastings (WA)	McKeon
Chaffetz	Heinrich	McMahon
Chandler	Heller	McMorris
Childers	Hensarling	Rodgers
Chu	Herger	McNerney
Clarke	Herseth Sandlin	Meek (FL)
Clay	Higgins	Meeks (NY)
Cleaver	Hill	Melancon
Clyburn	Himes	Mica
Coble	Hinchey	Michaud
Coffman (CO)	Hinojosa	Miller (FL)
Cohen	Hirono	Miller (MI)
Cole	Hodes	Miller (NC)
Conaway	Holden	Miller, Gary
Connolly (VA)	Holt	Miller, George
Conyers	Honda	Minnick
Cooper	Hoyer	Mitchell
Costa	Hunter	Mollohan
Costello	Inglis	Moore (KS)
Courtney	Inslee	Moore (WI)
Crenshaw	Israel	Moran (KS)
Crowley	Issa	Moran (VA)
Cuellar	Jackson (IL)	Murphy (CT)
Culberson	Jenkins	Murphy (NY)
Cummings	Johnson (GA)	Murphy, Patrick

Murphy, Tim	Rogers (MI)	Space
Myrick	Rohrabacher	Speier
Nadler (NY)	Rooney	Spratt
Napolitano	Ros-Lehtinen	Stark
Neal (MA)	Roskam	Stearns
Neugebauer	Ross	Stupak
Nunes	Rothman (NJ)	Sullivan
Nye	Roybal-Allard	Sutton
Oberstar	Royce	Tanner
Obey	Ruppersberger	Taylor
Olson	Rush	Teague
Oliver	Ryan (OH)	Terry
Ortiz	Ryan (WI)	Thompson (CA)
Owens	Salazar	Thompson (MS)
Pallone	Sanchez, Linda	Thompson (PA)
Pascarella	T.	Thornberry
Pastor (AZ)	Sanchez, Loretta	
Paul	Sarbanes	Tiberi
Paulsen	Scalise	Tierney
Payne	Schauer	Titus
Pence	Schiff	Tsongas
Perlmutter	Schmidt	Turner
Perriello	Schock	Upton
Peters	Schrader	Van Hollen
Peterson	Schwartz	Velázquez
Petri	Scott (GA)	Viscisky
Pingree (ME)	Scott (VA)	Walden
Pitts	Sensenbrenner	Walz
Platts	Serrano	Wamp
Poe (TX)	Sessions	Wasserman
Polis (CO)	Sestak	Schultz
Pomeroy	Shadegg	Waters
Posey	Shea-Porter	Watson
Price (GA)	Sherman	Watt
Putnam	Shimkus	Waxman
Quigley	Shuler	Weiner
Radanovich	Shuster	Welch
Rahall	Simpson	Westmoreland
Rangel	Sires	Whitfield
Rehberg	Skelton	Wilson (OH)
Reichert	Slaughter	Wilson (SC)
Reyes	Smith (NE)	Wittman
Rodriguez	Smith (NJ)	Wolf
Roe (TN)	Smith (TX)	Woolsey
Rogers (AL)	Smith (WA)	Wu
Rogers (KY)	Snyder	Yarmuth
	Souder	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—18

Bilirakis	Diaz-Balart, L.	Richardson
Boehner	Hoekstra	Schakowsky
Brown (SC)	Jackson Lee	Tonko
Buyer	(TX)	Towns
Davis (AL)	Larson (CT)	Young (FL)
Davis (CA)	Lowey	
Deal (GA)	McCarthy (NY)	

□ 1157

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

So the first article of impeachment was adopted.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 102, had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 102, I was detained with legislative business. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 102, had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 102, had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 102, had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on resolving the second article of impeachment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 410, noes 0, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 103]

AYES—410

Ackerman	Crenshaw	Holden
Aderholt	Crowley	Holt
Adler (NJ)	Cuellar	Honda
Akin	Culberson	Hoyer
Alexander	Cummings	Inglis
Altmire	Dahlkemper	Inslee
Andrews	Davis (CA)	Israel
Arcuri	Davis (IL)	Issa
Austria	Davis (KY)	Jackson (IL)
Baca	Davis (TN)	Jackson Lee
Bachmann	DeFazio	(TX)
Bachus	DeGette	Jenkins
Baird	Delahunt	Johnson (GA)
Barrett (SC)	DeLauro	Johnson (IL)
Barrow	Dent	Johnson, E. B.
Bartlett	Dicks	Johnson, Sam
Barton (TX)	Dingell	Jones
Bean	Doggett	Jordan (OH)
Becerra	Donnelly (IN)	Kagen
Berkley	Doyle	Kanjorski
Berman	Dreier	Kaptur
Berry	Driehaus	Kennedy
Biggert	Duncan	Kildee
Bilirakis	Edwards (MD)	Kilpatrick (MI)
Bishop (GA)	Edwards (TX)	Kilroy
Bishop (NY)	Ehlers	Kind
Bishop (UT)	Ellison	King (IA)
Blackburn	Ellsworth	King (NY)
Blumenauer	Emerson	Kingston
Blunt	Engel	Kirk
Boccheri	Eshoo	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Boehner	Etheridge	Kissell
Bonner	Fallin	Kline (FL)
Bono Mack	Farr	Kline (MN)
Boozman	Fattah	Kosmas
Boren	Filner	Kratovil
Boswell	Flake	Kucinich
Boucher	Fleming	Lamborn
Boustany	Forbes	Lance
Boyd	Fortenberry	Langevin
Brady (PA)	Foster	Larsen (WA)
Brady (TX)	Fox	Latham
Braley (IA)	Frank (MA)	LaTourette
Bright	Franks (AZ)	Latta
Broun (GA)	Frelinghuysen	Lee (CA)
Brown, Corrine	Fudge	Lee (NY)
Buchanan	Gallegly	Levin
Burgess	Garamendi	Lewis (CA)
Burton (IN)	Garrett (NJ)	Lewis (GA)
Calvert	Gerlach	Linder
Camp	Giffords	Lipinski
Campbell	Gingrey (GA)	LoBiondo
Cantor	Gohmert	Loeb
Cao	Gonzalez	Lofgren, Zoe
Capito	Goodlatte	Lowey
Capps	Gordon (TN)	Lucas
Capuano	Granger	Luetkemeyer
Cardoza	Graves	Lujan
Carnahan	Grayson	Lummis
Carney	Green, Al	Lungren, Daniel
Carson (IN)	Green, Gene	E.
Carter	Grijalva	Lynch
Cassidy	Guthrie	Mack
Castle	Gutierrez	Maffei
Castor (FL)	Hall (NY)	Maloney
Chaffetz	Hall (TX)	Manzullo
Chandler	Halvorson	Marchant
Childers	Hare	Markey (CO)
Chu	Harman	Markey (MA)
Clarke	Harper	Marshall
Clay	Hastings (FL)	Matheson
Cleaver	Hastings (WA)	Matsui
Clyburn	Heinrich	McCarthy (CA)
Coble	Heller	McCarthy (NY)
Coffman (CO)	Hensarling	McCaul
Cohen	Herger	McClintock
Cole	Herseth Sandlin	McCollum
Conaway	Higgins	McCotter
Connolly (VA)	Hill	McDermott
Conyers	Himes	McGovern
Cooper	Hinchey	McHenry
Costa	Hinojosa	McIntyre
Costello	Hirono	McKeon
Courtney	Hodes	McMahon

McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey

Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter

Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Reyes
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—20

Baldwin
Bilbray
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Butterfield
Buyer

□ 1204

So the second article of impeachment was adopted.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 103, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 103, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on resolving the third article of impeachment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 416, noes 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 104]

AYES—416

Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Alkin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Bocciari
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers

Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Hunter
Hoyer
Inglis
Inlee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter

McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts

Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson

Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—14

Bishop (UT)
Brown (SC)
Buyer
Davis (AL)
Deal (GA)

Diaz-Balart, L.
Griffith
Hoekstra
Larson (CT)
Miller, George

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1211

So the third article of impeachment was adopted.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 104, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on resolving the fourth article of impeachment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 423, noes 0, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

AYES—423

Ackerman	Cuellar	Jackson (IL)
Aderholt	Culberson	Jackson Lee
Adler (NJ)	Cummings	(TX)
Akin	Dahlkemper	Jenkins
Alexander	Davis (CA)	Johnson (GA)
Altmire	Davis (IL)	Johnson (IL)
Andrews	Davis (KY)	Johnson, E.B.
Arcuri	Davis (TN)	Johnson, Sam
Austria	DeFazio	Jones
Baca	DeGette	Jordan (OH)
Bachmann	Delahunt	Kagen
Bachus	DeLauro	Kanjorski
Baird	Dent	Kaptur
Baldwin	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kennedy
Barrett (SC)	Dicks	Kildee
Barrow	Dingell	Kilpatrick (MI)
Bartlett	Doggett	Kilroy
Barton (TX)	Donnelly (IN)	Kind
Bean	Doyle	King (IA)
Becerra	Dreier	King (NY)
Berkley	Driehaus	Kingston
Berman	Duncan	Kirk
Berry	Edwards (MD)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Biggert	Edwards (TX)	Kissell
Bilbray	Ehlers	Klein (FL)
Bilirakis	Ellison	Kline (MN)
Bishop (GA)	Ellsworth	Kosmas
Bishop (NY)	Emerson	Kratovil
Bishop (UT)	Engel	Kucinich
Blackburn	Eshoo	Lamborn
Blumenauer	Etheridge	Lance
Blunt	Fallin	Langevin
Boccieri	Farr	Larsen (WA)
Boehner	Fattah	Larson (CT)
Bonner	Filner	Latham
Bono Mack	Flake	LaTourette
Boozman	Fleming	Latta
Boren	Forbes	Lee (CA)
Boswell	Fortenberry	Lee (NY)
Boucher	Foster	Levin
Boustany	Foxo	Lewis (CA)
Boyd	Frank (MA)	Lewis (GA)
Brady (PA)	Franks (AZ)	Linder
Brady (TX)	Frelinghuysen	Lipinski
Braley (IA)	Fudge	LoBiondo
Bright	Gallely	Loeb sack
Broun (GA)	Garamendi	Lofgren, Zoe
Brown (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	Lowe y
Brown, Corrine	Gerlach	Lucas
Brown-Waite,	Giffords	Luetkemeyer
Ginny	Gingrey (GA)	Lujan
Buchanan	Gohmert	Lummis
Burgess	Gonzalez	Lungren, Daniel
Burton (IN)	Goodlatte	E.
Butterfield	Gordon (TN)	Lynch
Calvert	Granger	Mack
Camp	Graves	Maffei
Campbell	Grayson	Maloney
Cantor	Green, Al	Manzullo
Cao	Green, Gene	Marchant
Capito	Grijalva	Markey (CO)
Capps	Guthrie	Markey (MA)
Capuano	Gutierrez	Marshall
Cardoza	Hall (NY)	Matheson
Carnahan	Hall (TX)	Matsui
Carney	Halvorson	McCarthy (CA)
Carson (IN)	Hare	McCarthy (NY)
Carter	Harman	McCaul
Cassidy	Harper	McClintock
Castle	Hastings (FL)	McCollum
Castor (FL)	Hastings (WA)	McCotter
Chaffetz	Heinrich	McDermott
Chandler	Heller	McGovern
Childers	Hensarling	McHenry
Chu	Herger	McIntyre
Clarke	Herseth Sandlin	McKeon
Clay	Higgins	McMahon
Cleaver	Hill	McMorris
Clyburn	Himes	Rodgers
Coble	Hinche y	McNerney
Coffman (CO)	Hinojosa	Meek (FL)
Cohen	Hirono	Meeks (NY)
Cole	Hodes	Melancon
Conaway	Holden	Mica
Connolly (VA)	Holt	Michaud
Conyers	Honda	Miller (FL)
Cooper	Hoyer	Miller (MI)
Costa	Hunter	Miller (NC)
Costello	Inglis	Miller, Gary
Courtney	Inslee	Miller, George
Crenshaw	Israel	Minnick
Crowley	Issa	Mitchell

Mollohan	Richardson	Snyder
Moore (KS)	Rodriguez	Souder
Moore (WI)	Roe (TN)	Space
Moran (KS)	Rogers (AL)	Speier
Moran (VA)	Rogers (KY)	Spratt
Murphy (CT)	Rogers (MI)	Stark
Murphy (NY)	Rohrabacher	Stearns
Murphy, Patrick	Rooney	Stupak
Murphy, Tim	Ros-Lehtinen	Sullivan
Myrick	Roskam	Sutton
Nadler (NY)	Ross	Tanner
Napolitano	Rothman (NJ)	Taylor
Neal (MA)	Roybal-Allard	Teague
Neugebauer	Royce	Terry
Nunes	Ruppersberger	Thompson (CA)
Nye	Rush	Thompson (MS)
Oberstar	Ryan (OH)	Thompson (PA)
Obey	Ryan (WI)	Thornberry
Olson	Salazar	Tiahrt
Oliver	Sanchez, Linda	Tiberi
Ortiz	T.	Tierney
Owens	Sanchez, Loretta	Titus
Pallone	Sarbanes	Tonko
Pascarell	Scalise	Towns
Pastor (AZ)	Schakowsky	Tsongas
Paul	Schauer	Turner
Paulsen	Schiff	Upton
Payne	Schmidt	Van Hollen
Pence	Schock	Velázquez
Perlmutter	Schrader	Visclosky
Perriello	Schwartz	Walden
Peters	Scott (GA)	Walz
Peterson	Scott (VA)	Wamp
Petri	Sensenbrenner	Wasserman
Pingree (ME)	Serrano	Schultz
Pitts	Sessions	Waters
Platts	Sestak	Watson
Poe (TX)	Shadegg	Watt
Polis (CO)	Shea-Porter	Waxman
Pomeroy	Sherman	Weiner
Posey	Shinkus	Welch
Price (GA)	Shuler	Westmoreland
Price (NC)	Shuster	Whitfield
Putnam	Simpson	Wilson (OH)
Quigley	Sires	Wilson (SC)
Radanovich	Skelton	Wittman
Rahall	Slaughter	Wolf
Rangel	Smith (NE)	Woolsey
Rehberg	Smith (NJ)	Wu
Reichert	Smith (TX)	Yarmuth
Reyes	Smith (WA)	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—7

Buyer	Diaz-Balart, L.	Young (FL)
Davis (AL)	Griffith	
Deal (GA)	Hoekstra	

□ 1244

So the fourth article of impeachment was adopted.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 1164

Whereas, on March 8, 2010, Representative Eric Massa resigned from the House;

Whereas, numerous newspapers and other media organizations reported in the days before and after Mr. Massa's resignation that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct was investigating allegations that Mr. Massa sexually harassed Members of his congressional staff;

Whereas, on March 3, 2010, Majority Leader Hoyer's office issued a statement saying, "The week of February 8th, a member of Rep. Massa's staff brought to the attention of Mr. Hoyer's staff allegations of misconduct that had been made against Mr. Massa. Mr. Hoyer's staff immediately informed him of what they had been told";

Whereas, on Thursday, March 4, Roll Call newspaper reported, "Speaker Nancy Pelosi said she only learned Wednesday of misconduct allegations against freshman Rep. Eric Massa, though her staff had learned of it earlier and decided against briefing her. 'There had been a rumor, but just that,' Pelosi told reporters at her weekly news conference. 'A one-, two-, three-person rumor that had been reported to Mr. Hoyer's office and reported to my staff which they did not report to me because you know what? This is rumor city. There are rumors.'";

Whereas, on March 11, 2010, The Washington Post reported, "House Speaker Nancy Pelosi's office was notified in October by then-Rep. Eric Massa's top aide [Joe Ralcalto] of concerns about the New York Democrat's behavior";

Whereas, on March 11, 2010, Politico newspaper reported, "Democratic insiders say Pelosi's office took no action after Ralcalto expressed his concerns about his then-boss in October";

Whereas, on March 9, 2010, The Corning Leader newspaper reported, "Hoyer said last week he told Massa to inform the House Ethics Committee of the charges within 48 hours. 'Steny Hoyer has never said a single word to me, never, not once, not a word,' Massa said Sunday. 'This is a lie. It is a blatant false statement.'";

Whereas, numerous confusing and conflicting media reports that House Democratic leaders knew about, and may have failed to handle appropriately, allegations that Rep. Massa was sexually harassing his own employees have raised serious and legitimate questions about what Speaker Pelosi as well as other Democratic leaders and their respective staffs were told, and what those individuals did with the information in their possession;

Whereas, the aforementioned media accounts have held the House up to public ridicule;

Whereas, the possibility that House Democratic leaders may have failed to immediately confront Rep. Massa about allegations of sexual harassment may have exposed employees and interns of Rep. Massa to continued harassment;

Whereas, clause one of rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, titled "Code of Conduct," states "A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall conduct himself at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House";

Whereas, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is charged under House Rules with enforcing the Code of Conduct: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved:

(1) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is directed to investigate fully, pursuant to clause 3(a)(2) of House rule XI, which House Democratic leaders and members of their respective staffs had knowledge prior to March 3, 2010 of the aforementioned allegations concerning Mr. Massa, and what actions each leader and staffer having any such knowledge took after learning of the allegations;

(2) Within ten days following adoption of this resolution, and pursuant to Committee on Standards of Official Conduct rule 19, the committee shall establish an Investigative Subcommittee in the aforementioned matter, or report to the House no later than the final day of that period the reasons for its failure to do so;

(3) All Members and staff are instructed to cooperate fully in the committee's investigation and to preserve all records, electronic or otherwise, that may bear on the subject of this investigation;

(4) The Chief Administrative Officer shall immediately take all steps necessary to secure and prevent the alteration or deletion

Ackerman	Boyd	Connolly (VA)
Aderhoit	Brady (PA)	Conyers
Adler (NJ)	Brady (TX)	Cooper
Akin	Braley (IA)	Costa
Alexander	Bright	Costello
Altmire	Broun (GA)	Courtney
Andrews	Brown (SC)	Crenshaw
Arcuri	Brown, Corrine	Crowley
Austria	Brown-Waite,	Cuellar
Baca	Ginny	Culberson
Bachmann	Buchanan	Cummings
Bachus	Burgess	Dahlkemper
Baird	Burton (IN)	Davis (CA)
Baldwin	Calvert	Davis (IL)
Barrett (SC)	Camp	Davis (KY)
Barrow	Campbell	Davis (TN)
Bartlett	Cantor	DeFazio
Barton (TX)	Cao	DeGette
Bean	Capito	Delahunt
Becerra	Capps	DeLauro
Berkley	Capuano	Diaz-Balart, M.
Berman	Cardoza	Dicks
Biggert	Carnahan	Dingell
Bilbray	Carney	Dongett
Bilirakis	Carson (IN)	Donnelly (IN)
Bishop (GA)	Carter	Doyle
Bishop (NY)	Cassidy	Dreier
Bishop (UT)	Castle	Driehaus
Blackburn	Chaffetz	Duncan
Blumenauer	Childers	Edwards (MD)
Blunt	Chu	Edwards (TX)
Boccheri	Clarke	Ehlers
Boehner	Clay	Ellison
Bono Mack	Cleaver	Ellsworth
Boozman	Clyburn	Emerson
Boren	Coble	Engel
Boswell	Coffman (CO)	Etheridge
Boucher	Cohen	Fallin
Boustany	Cole	Farr

Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Inlee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)

Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebach
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Oliver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes

Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—1

Fattah

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—15

Bonner
Butterfield
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Conaway
Dent
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Johnson (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
McCaul
Myrick
Simpson
Walden
Welch

NOT VOTING—12

Berry
Buyer
Davis (AL)
Deal (GA)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Eshoo
Griffith
Hoekstra
Mitchell
Speier
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1331

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE 189TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1107, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1107.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 0, answered “present” 1, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 108]

YEAS—414

Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Brown (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier

Driedhaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Inlee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)

Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Tanner
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson
Watt
Waxman

Weiner	Wilson (OH)	Woolsey
Welch	Wilson (SC)	Wu
Westmoreland	Wittman	Yarmuth
Whitfield	Wolf	Young (AK)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gohmert

NOT VOTING—15

Buyer	Griffith	Paul
Conyers	Herseth Sandlin	Pence
Davis (AL)	Hoekstra	Speier
Deal (GA)	Linder	Waters
Diaz-Balart, L.	Murphy, Tim	Young (FL)

□ 1341

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMENDING OHIO STATE FOOTBALL TEAM ON 2010 ROSE BOWL VICTORY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DRIEHAUS). The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 1047.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1047.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2194. An act to amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to enhance United States diplomatic efforts with respect to Iran by expanding economic sanctions against Iran.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2194) "An Act to amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to enhance United States diplomatic efforts with respect to Iran by expanding economic sanctions against Iran," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. DODD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. LUGAR to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

APPOINTING AND AUTHORIZING MANAGERS FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE G. THOMAS PORTEOUS, JR.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unani-

mous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1165

Resolved, That Mr. Schiff, Ms. Zoe Lofgren of California, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Mr. Goodlatte, and Mr. Sensenbrenner are appointed managers on the part of the House to conduct the trial of the impeachment of G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., a Judge for the United State District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, that a message be sent to the Senate to inform the Senate of these appointments, and that the managers on the part of the House may exhibit the articles of impeachment to the Senate and take all other actions necessary in connection with preparation for, and conduct of, the trial, which may include the following:

(1) Employing legal, clerical, and other necessary assistants and incurring such other expenses as may be necessary, to be paid from amounts available to the Committee on the Judiciary under House Resolution 15, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, agreed to January 13, 2009, or any other applicable expense resolution on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

(2) Sending for persons and papers, and filing with the Secretary of the Senate, on the part of the House of Representatives, any subsequent pleadings which they consider necessary.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER, THE HONORABLE TIM RYAN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Matt Vadas, Constituent Liaison, the Honorable TIM RYAN, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
17th District, Ohio, March 3, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena, issued in the Youngstown, Ohio Municipal Court, for testimony in a criminal case.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

MATT VADAS,
Constituent Liaison.

COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER, THE HONORABLE TIM RYAN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Pearlette Wigley, Staff Assistant, the Honorable TIM RYAN, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
17th District, Ohio, March 3, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena, issued in the Youngstown, Ohio Municipal Court, for testimony in a criminal case.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

PEARLETTE WIGLEY,
Staff Assistant.

□ 1345

WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

(Mr. FLEMING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, where are the jobs? Our Nation's unemployment rate continues to hover around 10 percent and 36,000 more Americans lost their jobs last month; yet, once again, the current administration is failing to listen.

Despite public opinion 2-1 supporting opening new areas of the Outer Continental Shelf to drilling, the administration announced last week that it would discard the 2010-2015 lease plan for new development on the Outer Continental Shelf and wait until 2012 to put a new plan in place. This decision flies in the face of the bipartisan action in 2008 lifting the decades-long ban on energy development on 500 million acres on the Outer Continental Shelf, and it certainly goes against the idea of energy independence and lower energy costs.

As the number one producer of oil and number two producer of natural gas in this country, we in Louisiana know that energy development means good-paying jobs. It has been estimated that the 500 million acres, when producing, would provide 1.2 million new jobs and contribute \$273 billion annually to our gross domestic product.

Where are the jobs, Mr. Speaker?

PARTISAN HEALTH CARE PROCESS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the process that liberals are considering to take to pass the government health care takeover is almost as bad as the bill itself. The latest plan includes the House passing the Senate's version of the takeover bill, complete with the kickbacks and backroom deals that have become regular under the current liberal leadership.

An informative memo put together by Senator JOHN KYL and Congressman ERIC CANTOR helps explain this process to the American people. The memo

goes on to explain that House Democrats would fast-track the reconciliation bill, fixing some, but not all, of the problems. Next, the Senate will then take up the House version and send it to the President.

Americans need to know that House Democrats must pass the Senate's health care takeover before the Senate can alter or try to improve it. The Senate bill is too bitter of a pill for my colleagues to swallow because it kills jobs. On the good side, The Hill today reports, front page, the Senate bill provides for citizenship verification to buy insurance.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

MANAGING THE BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, you know, we, as Americans, have a responsibility to protect our environment and to protect our homeland, and unfortunately we are failing at both.

Our border patrol has done a wonderful job in the urban areas of this country; however, in rural areas, where the United States Federal Government owns about 40 percent of the land from California to Texas, we seem to not be doing quite as well, and that now becomes the prime area where evil groups like drug cartels and human traffickers and potential terrorists are now entering into this country.

The rules, the regulations, and our interpretations of the law are prohibiting our Border Patrol from actually fulfilling their functions. We have gaps, not only gaps in the fence, but gaps in our virtual fence, gaps in our monitoring that allow these groups to have open access—drug cartels, human trafficking cartels, potential terrorists—undetected and unfettered into this country.

Secretary Salazar is currently at the border. On Saturday, he will be at the Chris Eggle Visitors Center. Chris Eggle is a Border Patrol agent who was shot and killed in the line of duty at Oregon Pipe National Monument back in August of 2002. He was pursuing a drug cartel hit squad who had fled across these open areas into the United States after committing a string of murders in Mexico.

These people we are talking about who are illegally coming into this country are those who are bringing massive amounts of illegal drugs into this country, who are involved in human trafficking—illegally coming

into this country—who are involved in unthinkable acts of aggression, and especially violence against women.

We have wilderness law protection that is supposedly there to protect the sanctity of the land; unfortunately, in some of our laws or interpretation of those laws about wilderness area we are actually opening up this land to some of those evil people who are coming across. And in so doing, they are destroying the wilderness characteristics we are trying to protect. What it means is that we are destroying that which we wish to protect.

Therefore, I am asking Secretary Salazar for four items in his visit when he sees firsthand the problems we have on our southern border.

Number one, I am asking him to end the Department of the Interior's requirement that the Department of Homeland Security must negotiate access and seek permission before entering onto Interior lands to enforce the law and secure the border.

Two, I want him to acknowledge that Department of the Interior policies have contributed to severe environmental damage and destruction by hampering Homeland Security from fulfilling their job to stop organized crime, drug and human traffickers, and potential terrorists from crossing the border through protected natural areas.

Three, I want him to stop impeding Border Patrol access to public lands, including wilderness areas, for the purpose of siting and building electronic surveillance.

And, four, I want to end the Department of the Interior's practice of extorting mitigation funds from Homeland Security. Money appropriated for border security should only be spent on making our borders secure, not diverted to unrelated Interior spending projects.

To secure our borders, we must do so to stop the evils of drug traffic, human trafficking, and potential terrorism. Common sense tells us that should be our goal; common sense tells us we should agree to that particular goal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SOMBER ANNIVERSARY OF ALABAMA TRAGEDY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BRIGHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago yesterday, a terrible tragedy occurred in south Alabama. On March 10, 2009, a lone gunman went on a murderous rampage through Coffee and Geneva Counties, leaving 10 people dead and

several wounded in Kinston, Samson, and Geneva, Alabama. It was truly one of the worst acts of violence our part of the country has ever seen.

We can never fully understand what would drive someone to commit such a monstrous act, especially against his own family and a helpless child. Be it personal, economic, or mental problems that led to such cruelty, it is unimaginable that something like this could happen until it strikes your friends and neighbors.

Even though the tragedy was a devastating shock to our small and close-knit community, it also showed the resolve of those who help protect and defend our way of life. We all owe a debt of gratitude to the first responders—the Alabama State Troopers of the Dothan Troopers Post, officers of the Geneva Police Department, officers of the Geneva County Sheriff's Department, and an officer of the Alabama Conservation and Natural Resources Department who pursued and eventually found the gunman dead from a self-inflicted gunshot wound. Without their swift action and response, the loss of life could have been even worse. A year's time of reflection has only made their brave efforts more worthy of our respect and praise.

Another group that must be recognized are the soldiers of nearby Fort Rucker, Alabama. Since World War II, Fort Rucker has been an invaluable part of the Wiregrass area. They were quick to answer the call of local officials still reeling from the shock to serve their communities and keep the peace. We are proud of Fort Rucker's presence in the Second District of Alabama and are very appreciative of everything they do.

I would also like to thank my colleagues in the House, especially the 58 cosponsors of the resolution expressing sympathy to the victims of that terrible day, for showing their steadfast support. Though nothing could replace those who are lost, I know the folks in Geneva and Coffee Counties certainly appreciate that Congress was thinking of them during their time of mourning.

I encourage those watching across the country to remember the wounded as we pray for their continued recovery—State Trooper Mike Gillis, Greg McCullough, Ella Meyers, and Jeffrey Nelson—and to join me in praying for the departed victims and their families, Bruce Maloy, Lisa McClendon, Andrea Myers, Corrine Gracy Myers, Sonya Smith, James Starling, James White, Virginia White, Dean Wise and Tracy Wise. Even though those 10 souls are no longer with us, I know we will never forget them and will do all that we can to honor their memories.

As elected officials, we never want to come to the House floor for these purposes. In many ways, however, it is one of the most important duties we have as Members of Congress to honor and call the attention of the Nation to those in our districts who have experienced great loss and committed brave

acts in the most difficult times. I hope for all of us that these appearances are few and far between.

May our thoughts and prayers be with the citizens of Geneva and Coffee Counties as they remember the tragic event that happened in their community 1 year ago today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THIRD FRONT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I bring you news from the third front. The battle wages for control of the border, and I'm not talking about the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan where the Taliban runs back and forth at will to commit crimes in Afghanistan and then goes and hides in Pakistan. No, I'm bringing you news from the border, the southern border of the United States, which is very violent.

In Reynosa, Mexico, right across the border from the Rio Grande River in Texas, recently the U.S. consulate closed because of the violence on the border. In fact, Americans are prohibited from being in that consulate office because of the kidnappings, the murders, the shootings, the Old West-style events that are taking place on this border town south of our border.

The inconvenient truth is there is a battle for the border that is taking place in our own country. Across the southern border of the United States the drug cartels, all in the name of money and their financing of illegal activities, including organized crime and violence, and working with the coyotes—those people, for money, that smuggle people into the United States—are seeking control of our border so that they can bring in drugs and people. It seems as though drugs and people are coming into the United States and going south are money and guns.

Someone has said recently that the northern border is porous and the southern border is porous. But at the northern border all you've got to do is walk across; on the southern border you can shoot your way across into the United States. But be that as it may, we have a problem. It's an inconvenient truth that we spend time on other issues besides national security of our own borders, and it seems to me that we ought to solve this problem.

But before we do this, we now hear this talk again, this talk by those who don't live on the border about, well, let's just give everybody that's in the country illegally a little amnesty. Am-

nesty for all is what they say. But these individuals that preach amnesty are ignoring the obvious: if we grant amnesty, that means all of the criminals that have come into the United States—like drug dealers, like those bandits that come here to commit crimes—they get that free amnesty as well. And they get the permission to stay here in the United States, not just those people that come here trying to seek a better life and to work.

Some have estimated that in our county jails and our prisons up to 20 percent of the people incarcerated are in this country from foreign countries. And yet we want to grant amnesty to all of these people? Amnesty has proven in this country it doesn't work; it encourages people to come here illegally.

So what should we do? We should do three things and we should do them in this order: the first thing we do is secure the border and mean it when we say we will secure the border. If necessary, we should have our military on the southern border of the United States so that people don't cross into this country illegally without permission of the United States. We have given lipservice to border security, and we haven't solved that problem.

□ 1400

You tell me, Mr. Speaker, that the greatest country that has ever existed, the greatest country militarily that has ever existed, the strongest country that has ever existed in the history of the world can't protect its own borders? I think not. We can do it, but we don't have the moral will to do it, and we have to make the decision that we will secure the Nation's border. The first duty of government is national security.

After we secure the border, we've got to deal with the immigration problem. The legal immigration system we have now is a disaster. It has been a disaster since the fifties. It is time to set that aside and to draw up an easier model, a more efficient model, a business model that solves the issues of immigration, a model that makes it more streamlined, efficient, and secure so that, when people come into the United States legally, we know who they are and so that we keep up with who they are—whether they want to be here as citizens, whether they want to work, whether they want to be tourists, or whether they're coming over here just to visit somebody.

Solve the border problem first. Solve the immigration problem second. Then deal with the problem of the 20 million-plus people illegally in the United States. We can solve that problem, but we can't solve that problem until we deal with the first two. It is time for the government to do its job. The duty of government is to protect us, not to give our country away to other people who want to come here illegally.

So, right now, the border war continues—controlled by the drug cartels,

controlled by the human smugglers who wish to make money and who profiteer from illegal activities on the southern border of the United States. We owe it to the citizens of this country, and we also owe it to the citizens of the countries which are south of the United States to secure the border, to fix the immigration issue, and then to deal with the issue of the illegal immigrants who are here.

And that's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MCCOTTER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WHITFIELD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PRO-LIFE WOMEN IN HISTORY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. SCHMIDT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I am here today, joined by my good colleague from the other side of the aisle, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER from Pennsylvania.

Today, we really want to focus this next hour on women in history because

this is the month for women in history. Toward that end, we really want to focus on women in history who were pro-life.

I would like to begin by talking about the fact that National Women's History Month traces its origins back to 1911, to the first observance of International Women's Day. Since that year, countries around the world have devoted each March 8 to celebrate the economic, political, and social achievements of women, and they have recognized the many obstacles women have had to overcome.

In the United States, this day is celebrated as part of National Women's History Month, first established in 1987 by Congress. A similar resolution is approved with bipartisan support in the House and Senate each year, therein recognizing women here in the United States and around the world. Though, today, as I said, we are going to focus on pro-life women in history. I am going to start off by talking about a woman who began this movement in the United States way back in 1792. In 1792, as you well know, we were just becoming the United States—developing our Constitution, developing our institutions, our Congress, our Presidency, et cetera.

There was a woman by the name of Mary Wollstonecraft. This woman, Mary Wollstonecraft, was very, very pro-life. She actually wrote a book, "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman." In that, she condemned those who would either destroy the embryo in the womb or who would cast it off when born, saying, "Nature in everything demands respect, and those who violate her laws seldom violate them with impunity." She was really the first pro-life woman in the United States, and we have been blessed with many since then.

Right now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my good colleague from Pennsylvania if she would like to join me in this wonderful discussion.

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. Well, thank you. I thank the gentlelady from Ohio for leading this special hour today to talk about the importance of women in history, particularly pro-life women.

I am just pleased that we can work together on this issue, one of which I find to be of great importance. It is an issue that really is not defined by party, that is not defined by geography, and that is not defined by demographics. This is an issue which, I believe, has national importance, and I am proud to stand here today with my colleague from Ohio and with my colleagues from other areas to raise our voices in defense of all in this country.

During the March for Life in January of this year, hundreds of my constituents from western Pennsylvania, pro-life advocates, visited my office in the Capitol. I spoke to a large group of Pennsylvanians who had traveled all day and all night. They'd marched in the cold to demonstrate their commitment to the unborn, and I was so im-

pressed by their dedication. Overwhelmingly, it was women and young women who came to my office to show solidarity in our cause.

When I go home to western Pennsylvania, where my district is overwhelmingly pro-life in its beliefs, I talk to mothers and daughters, women of all ages, who thank me for supporting life and who encourage me to stay strong in this fight.

It is so important that we have women representing the pro-life movement both here in Washington and in our districts back home. We can speak to this issue, I believe, in a more personal way than can men. No one can dismiss us for not understanding. No one can look at me and say, "You don't know what it's like." I have been in those shoes. At the age of 20, as a student in college, I found myself unmarried and pregnant. So I know what it means. I know what it means to choose life.

Today, we are here because National Women's History Month and pro-life issues do go hand in hand.

The suffragettes who worked so hard to secure our voting rights as women believed in the right to life. Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Alice Paul, and so many others whose names are lesser known believed in the sanctity of life as strongly as they believed in the rights of women. Women led the feminist movement, and women led the pro-life movement. Our voices are the loudest and the clearest for both of these very important causes. Contrary to what media or other organizations would have us believe, women can be both feminists and pro-life.

The bottom line is this: Respect—respect for women in the workplace, women in the home, in schools, and in the voting booth—and respect for the rights of the unborn. The principle that motivates both the feminists and the pro-life movement is one and the same, which is the belief that people have rights and freedom.

As pro-life women, we believe these rights and these freedoms belong also to the unborn. We believe they have the right to be born and the right to live. This is not only consistent with the legacy of the early advocates of women's rights, but it reinforces their beliefs in the rights of all Americans.

So I am happy to stand here today with my other colleagues in Congress, pro-life Members, who are speaking in support of women and who are speaking in support of pro-life issues.

I yield to my colleague from Ohio.

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Thank you very much to my very good friend from Pennsylvania.

Right now, I would like to give as much time as needed to my very, very good friend from North Carolina, Ms. FOXX.

Ms. FOXX. I want to thank my colleagues from Ohio and Pennsylvania for organizing this Special Order today.

Today, we are marking National Women's History Month, and we are

commemorating the brave and principled women who have spoken out and who have fought for the unborn as well as those who have spoken out for equal rights for women in terms of our voting. It remains more important than ever that women speak out on behalf of defenseless, unborn children, for, each year, more than 1 million of the unborn are aborted in America.

I want to strongly agree with my colleague from Pennsylvania that one can be a feminist and that one can also be pro-life.

Today, I am pleased to highlight how some North Carolina women are standing up for the unborn back in my district. Two women in particular come to mind today. Toni Buckler and Donna Dyer are in the midst of leading a 40-day-long vigil in Winston-Salem to bring an end to the practice of abortion. Their efforts, dubbed 40 Days of Life, are focused on 40 days of peaceful prayer, of fasting, and of community outreach on the issue of abortion.

One of the most important and visible parts of their 40 Days of Life effort is the prayer vigil that is held outside the local Planned Parenthood facility in Winston-Salem. Every day between February 17 and March 28, they are bringing together concerned pro-life citizens to take a stand for the cause of life.

What is truly amazing about this effort is that it does not stand alone. Hundreds of other cities in 45 States have similar 40 Days of Life vigils, which seek to raise awareness about the scourge of abortion and to bring an end to abortion in America.

It is an honor to represent such committed pro-life women as Toni and Donna. Their efforts echo the voices of early women's rights leaders like Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who stood up for women and for the unborn.

I want to thank all of the pro-life women who are participating in the Winston-Salem 40 Days of Life vigil. I commend them for their dedication to the pro-life cause.

With that, I yield back.

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Thank you so much.

At this time, I will yield as much time as he may consume to my good friend from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING).

Mr. FLEMING. I want to thank the gentlelady, Mrs. SCHMIDT, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this subject.

Of course, for those who are in the audience, in the gallery, the question is probably, What does this guy know about National Women's History Month? Certainly, what does he know about women in general?

Well, what I can tell you is that a very important woman in my life gave me life, itself—my mother. She passed away many years ago, but, obviously, she is someone I can never forget. I have a wife of almost 32 years, and I also have two daughters, one of whom has gifted to me two grandsons. So I think I know something about the appreciation of women when it comes to

National Women's History Month. Let me just mention about abortion and about my pro-life stance.

Mr. Speaker, I really oppose abortion for four reasons. Number one, I am a Christian. I believe that only God can give or can take away innocent life. That is within his prerogative and within his power and his only.

Number two, as a physician, practicing for over 30 years, I believe in the protection of life. I don't see any way that abortion could be considered health care. Health care and abortion are totally different things.

Number three, as a scientist, I understand that, at the moment of conception, the unique DNA combination that results remains unique into history. That unique person can never be replicated by anyone else.

Number four, as a person, I believe that the only way that one can accept abortion is through something we call dehumanization. What do I mean by that? We human beings have the distinct ability to think of other human beings in a less than human way. What are some examples of this? Well, oftentimes, those who were pro-slavery gave certain explanations which would suggest that slaves were somehow less than human beings. Certainly, during the pre-World War II period and during World War II, we know that the Nazis used a similar characterization in order to justify what they did to the Jewish people and to many others.

I think that we have to deal with that today, that to accept taking innocent life, even if it is preborn, requires dehumanization, and I think we need to come to that recognition.

□ 1415

If we accept that the unborn child is indeed a human, then I don't see any way we can justify taking that innocent life.

I also stand today, Mr. Speaker, to just briefly mention that I think abortion is exploitive of women. There are a lot of reasons for this, and I will just speak to the area of health care.

Today, there are more than 3,000 American mothers who are victimized by a procedure, abortion, that ends the lives of small children, the small children they carry. The harm to women is real and the physical ramifications are significant.

As a physician, I can tell you that women who have abortions are more likely to experience more infertility, ectopic pregnancies, stillbirths, miscarriages, and premature births than other women who have not had abortions.

Studies have shown that women having had abortions are 3.5 times more likely to die in the following year; six times more likely to die of suicide; 7 to 15-fold more likely to have placenta previa in a subsequent pregnancy, which is a life-threatening condition for the mother and the baby, and which increases, of course, the chance of death or stillbirth; and twice as likely

to have preterm or postterm deliveries—and pre-term delivery increases the risk of neonatal death and certainly handicaps.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate the gentlelady giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject. I think that anytime we think about women, we have to think about moms, and anytime we think about moms, we have to think about children, and those children, of course, are children, in my opinion, from the moment of conception. That is when life begins. And anything that disrupts that deliberately that is not of the nature of God is indeed the taking of innocent life and is not health care.

So I thank the gentlelady, and appreciate the time you have given me today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All Members are reminded to refrain from references to occupants of the gallery.

The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized.

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Thank you again, Mr. Speaker.

To continue with Women's History Month and to focus on pro-life women, I want you to imagine, Mr. Speaker, what it was like to be an American woman in the 1700s and 1800s.

It surprises me to have to say this, but at that time women could not vote, we could not hold property, we could not inherit property if we were married, we could not control our own money or sit on a jury or testify on our own behalf. We needed somebody to testify for us if we were involved in a criminal case. We couldn't assemble or speak freely. We couldn't keep our children if we were divorced, and sometimes even when we were widowed. There was no such thing as marital rape, and no woman had ever graduated from college.

Mr. Speaker, that almost sounds like some Third World countries today, and yet that is the kind of an environment women faced in the 1700s and 1800s. Once women realized that we needed to have our rights reserved in the Constitution, other feminists stepped forward.

One of those feminists was Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She was a pretty moxie woman, because at the time when women were pregnant—and you couldn't even say the term “pregnant,” I am not even you could say the term “with child”—they were supposed to stay at home and not be seen until the child was born.

What did Elizabeth Cady Stanton do? She shocked Victorian society, because she paraded through the streets showing the baby inside of her. And people were aghast. But people were also surprised at the voice of the message that she was carrying, because, you see, at the time of the feminist movement as we know it today with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, they were fighting for all people's rights; not just the right of women, but the

right of the African American, man and woman, and also the right of the child, African American and white. They were fighting for everyone.

It was Elizabeth Cady Stanton who I think was the most shocking of all, because what she did was she showed her feminism on the streets. One of the things that she said was, “When we consider that women are treated as property, it is degrading to women that we should treat our children as property to be disposed of as we see fit.”

Now, think about that: “When we consider that women are treated as property”—I think you could probably put in there the African American as well—“it is degrading to women that we should treat our children”—at that time the African American slave child as well—as property to be disposed of as we see fit.”

This was a letter to Julia Ward Howe, October 16, 1873, recorded in Howe's diary at Harvard University library. So these are a pro-life feminist's words.

Mr. Speaker, her statue is in the hall just beyond these doors, and yet when I was a child in school, I never heard she was pro-life. I knew she was pro-woman and pro-freedom for all mankind, but nobody ever said she was also protecting the unborn. And yet she was.

But it wasn't just Elizabeth Cady Stanton that was holding these views. It was also her good friend, Susan B. Anthony. Susan B. Anthony, who also wrote, “Guilty? Yes, no matter what the motive, love of ease, or a desire to save from suffering the unborn innocent, the woman is awfully guilty who commits the deed. It will burden her conscience in life, it will burden her soul in death.”

Mr. Speaker, these words were written over 100 years ago. I want to repeat them. “Guilty? Yes, no matter what the motive, love of ease, or a desire to save from suffering the unborn innocent, the woman is awfully guilty who commits the deed. It will burden her conscience in life, it will burden her soul in death.”

Mr. Speaker, we hear that sentiment today from women who have had abortions and come around and realized that this was the wrong decision for them, and that they wish they hadn't made that decision, that they wish they could have made the decision for life.

But she wasn't the only person, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, or Susan B. Anthony, that felt like this. I bet most people in Congress don't know, Mr. Speaker, but we actually had a female candidate at the time of the feminist movement in the 1800s, and her name was Victoria Woodhull. She was the first female candidate for President.

December 24, 1870, this was the first female President candidate, a strong opponent of abortion. She said, “The rights of children as individuals begin while they remain the fetus.”

Think about that. First off, in 1870, long before women had the right to

vote, the right to have a divorce, the right to own property, the right to represent themselves in court, this courageous woman ran for President. Now, we know she didn't get very far, but criminy, Mr. Speaker, she certainly had a voice, and it is a voice that I think is a shame that history doesn't highlight, regardless of her message on abortion. Again, as a history major, I never knew that this woman ran for as a history major, I never knew that this woman ran for President in the 1870s, Mr. Speaker, and I will bet most of our colleagues didn't know that either.

But it wasn't just Victoria Woodhull that talked abortion. It was also someone by the name of Alice Paul. Alice Paul, another person that was part of the Equal Rights Amendment, stated in 1923 that "abortion is the ultimate exploitation of women." That was Alice Paul. She was the author of the original Equal Rights Amendment and opposed the later version of the ERA because it promoted abortion.

But before I forget, I also want to talk about Sarah Norton. Sarah Norton first challenged Cornell University to admit women. Think about that: Women couldn't go to college. Sarah Norton, right out there fighting to go to college, just as a man, also pondered whether there would ever come a time when the right of the unborn to be born would not be denied or interfered with.

You know, Mr. Speaker, we have to think about the way women were treated back then and why they came to this conclusion. Again, as I said a moment ago, they had no rights. They were very much like the slaves of that time. They had no voice, no right in court, no real rights at home. If they were raped, they had no way to address the rape. And if they found themselves in a situation where they had a child as an accident, there was no other choice but to either carry it and be like Hester Prynne in "The Scarlet Letter" or to have an abortion. And many times the people they were involved with didn't want society to know that they were the father of that child, and so they would force these women into a situation to have an abortion.

Again, Mr. Speaker, there were no rights for women at the time. They couldn't go to court and say, "my neighbor raped me" or "I had an affair with a neighbor, he was a married man," kind of like Hester Prynne in "The Scarlet Letter." They had no rights. But they could be forced into situations that they disagreed with.

I think that is why these women who were so much at the forefront of the feminist movement were also at the forefront in talking about the right of life for all people.

What amazes me in all of this struggle is that up until the 1970s, people really didn't believe that abortion should be legal in the United States. There was a lot of controversy going on at the time, and I think I became involved in this movement because where I come from in Cincinnati, Ohio, a

piece of the Right to Life movement in the Nation was actually born in my district, or actually not my district, but the First Congressional District, the district that borders mine.

It was with folks like Barbara and Jack Willke and folks like my parents, who are from my district, that really realized that abortion could become the law of the land, and they wanted to prevent that. So they became very proactive at the State level. They went to the State legislature and talked with the legislators, telling them if they were going to consider having abortion legal in Ohio, that was the wrong thing to do.

They weren't unique to Ohio or unique to Cincinnati. This was really going on all throughout the United States, these little pockets of discontent about the issue of abortion, and they were beginning to weave together into a national movement.

But it is Barbara Willke who said to her husband Jack, a physician, "You know, Jack, the Constitution gives everybody the right to life, including the unborn child." And he looked at her and he said, "Barbara, that will be the name of our movement."

Well, we know that that name didn't just stay in Ohio, but there is also the National Right to Life Movement, and Barbara and Jack Willke have been at the forefront of this movement since its inception in the early 1970s. Jack Willke has served not only on the board of the Greater Cincinnati Right to Life, but he has also been on the board of the National Right to Life, serving as its president. Currently today he is with the Life Issues Institute, but he and Barbara continue to be on the forefront of abortion.

I am going to ask those wonderful folks if they could bring those two posters over for me.

Now, back in the 1970s, when the ERA movement was going around, people wanted to have an additional amendment to the Constitution stating in full force that women were equal and should have equal protections, but the problem with the movement was that they also wanted an equal protection for abortion.

□ 1430

At that time, the public really started to figure out where they were on that issue: Did they believe in abortion or not believe in abortion? And toward that end, there were a lot of mixed reviews. People certainly didn't want to have women suffer from back-alley abortions, but at the same time the question was: Should they have an abortion after all? And before the States could figure it out on their own, the Supreme Court, in 1973, handed down the decision of *Roe v. Wade*. And we all know what that said: that women have the right to an abortion.

Well, folks like Barbara and Jack Willke and my parents and myself were aghast because we really understood that life begins at its inception. And

you can't question life at its inception, because if you do, you compromise life throughout history. So we began to work very, very hard to end it.

What I really think is interesting is that while in the beginning of the seventies and eighties it appeared that women were on the edge of believing that women should have abortion rights, today the trend is changing. I have to digress a minute because the pro-choice women have been very smart on this. In fact, it was in the late eighties, early nineties, that they realized with ultrasounds that women were recognizing that that baby inside of their womb really was alive and breathing and moving and had a little personality. And so they started to wane back on whether they agreed women should have the right to an abortion or not. And so they made a language change. What they said was, instead of calling it pro-life or pro-abortion, anti-abortion or pro-abortion, they changed the name to pro-life or pro-choice.

Now the pro-choice, pro-abortion folks were very smart in that marketing approach because we as a society believe in choices, Mr. Speaker. We go to the grocery store—in my town, it would be Kroger, Meijers, Biggs, or Super Value—and you have an array of deli meats, you have an array of cheeses, you have an array of fruits and vegetables, and just anything that you're willing to pay for. In fact, in some of these stores you can even buy furniture. We love choice. How many restaurants offer a salad bar where you can get all kinds of salad? We like choice. You go to a department store and how many kinds of shirts and shoes and ties and sweaters can we buy? We like choice.

And so it was a very smart marketing strategy because at the time when women were starting to hesitate on whether women should have the right to an abortion because of the ultrasound, the pro-choice tag made them feel that yes, indeed, maybe women should have that right.

But you know, Mr. Speaker, it's interesting, because as technology has come full forward and as we've had 3D with technology, women stepped back a few years ago—back about 10 years ago—with ultrasounds that we have today and recognized that even as a child is at the age of 2 weeks, it begins to appear to look like a child. And they started to hesitate on whether abortion should be legalized and women should have that right.

And if you look at this chart, what you see is that this was a Gallup Poll. A 2009 Gallup Poll. The majority of Americans—this was the first time, Mr. Speaker—a majority of Americans, 51 percent, consider themselves to be pro-life over the terminology pro-choice. So this isn't pro-abortion versus anti-abortion. This is pro-life over pro-choice, the pro-abortion marketing verbiage.

What we see is that in 2001, 40 percent believed in pro-life. Forty-nine percent

believed in pro-choice. Back in 2005, it was 42 to 52. In 2006, 45 to 47. We're tightening up. In 2007, 42 to 51. In 2008, 46 to 48. In 2009, 43 to 50. And in 2009, it has finally come full circle to where the pro-lifers are at 49 and the pro-choicers are at 44.

So we have seen this very narrow trend all the way through, finally eclipsing just about a year ago. And I think it's because women especially, but men as well, realize that that baby in the womb is actually a human being. And that human being deserves to have the right to life.

The other interesting thing that I think we need to talk about as we focus on women in history is that women really oppose the use of Federal funds for abortion. Even if they're pro-choice women, they just don't think Federal funds should be used for abortion.

Now, the late Henry Hyde—Mr. Speaker, I'm not sure whether you had a chance to serve with Henry Hyde. I did have the luxury to serve with the gentleman from Illinois. But it was Henry Hyde after *Roe v. Wade* became the law of the land that decided that maybe we shouldn't have Federal funding for abortion. And so in the appropriation bill he put in an amendment, which we still continue to use today, that said there shall be no Federal funding for abortion, period. And this has been the law of the land for the last 30 years.

And when you ask folks today—now this was a Quinnipiac poll, December 2009, and this was for women: Do you support or oppose allowing abortions to be paid for by public funds under a health care reform bill, well, 25 percent support it, 70 percent oppose it, and folks that weren't sure of the answer were about 5 percent.

So I really think that, Mr. Speaker, there's a real clear message here that women, whether they're pro-choice or pro-life, do not believe that we should have Federal funding for abortion. They just don't think that's a smart way of using taxpayer dollars. I have to agree because, Mr. Speaker, when we are discussing the bill of the moment—and the bill of the moment is health care, it's the bill that touches everyone's mind. It's a bill that is something that will be a game-changer in the United States, if passed.

One of the things that is in that bill is the public funding of abortion. From what I have gleaned, there will be a dollar of every premium paid to women's reproductive health that will allow for all kinds of things for women, including abortions. I think that when you look at the polling and you see that 70 percent of women oppose Federal funding of abortion, I think we should listen to the will of the people. And whatever we do on this health care bill, at least let's listen to the women of today. Because as we look at women in history, we really have to recognize that we do have a choice today.

My good friend, Dr. ROE, just came. Before I give Dr. ROE a chance to speak

on this, I want to mention that in women in history we've come a long way, but we still have a long way to go. And when you think about the first woman to try to run for President way back in 1870, I think it's ironic that the first woman to serve in this House was in 1917. Her name was Jeannette Rankin. This was 2 years before women got the right to vote. Yet, today in the House there's about 275 women in total that have ever served here, Mr. Speaker.

We have a lot of pro-choice women, we have got pro-life, we have got some that probably haven't made up their mind. But we have really got a long way to go when you think of the thousands of men that have served here. I think that's why it's so important, as we debate this issue of health care, to listen to women, because it is women that are saying. Wait a minute, not with my tax dollar.

Right now I've been joined by my good friend from Tennessee. I will give you as much time as you need, sir.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Thank you very much for holding this Special Order on health care and the life issue. As I was walking over here, I thought back to my medical school years and how this issue of abortion ever came up. I followed it from the time I was a medical student, when abortion was illegal in this country, until it was legalized. At that time, pregnancy was basically a mystery. It was described as tissue. I've heard of a human being described in a lot of different ways.

But as ultrasound came along and we were able to view noninvasively inside the woman's uterus to see what was actually going on, an astonishing thing happened. I will tell you, after 30-plus years of practicing medicine, it will make your adrenaline flow to look at a baby and watch it grow from the time you see a flicker of a heart beat. We can see that around 28 days post-conception. I can remember the first time to this day. It's been over 30 years since I saw that. And to see that within weeks develop into a little person at around 12 weeks. And certainly now with the new 3D ultrasounds, it is amazing what you can see.

This is a person there. You watch them move, you watch them breathe, you watch their eyes blink, and so on. They're people. If you have any question about what's in the uterus, simply look at an ultrasound and there will be no doubt in your mind that it is a person there. I know that in our area certainly a higher percentage than even 70 percent oppose abortion funding using their tax dollars to end life. That's exactly what it is. It's certainly illegal in this country now. But I think the pendulum is swinging. We have a very limited amount of resources for health care in this country. I think we will talk about certainly the need for reform. But abortion is not health care. It is not. And we should not be using our tax dollars, as precious as they are, to provide care.

Let me just give you an example of what we're trying to do in our State of Tennessee right now. This year, because of the budget crunch, we're limiting our State health insurance plan; and Medicaid, or TennCare in our case, is limiting doctor visits to eight per year. So you as a patient, if you were a patient of mine in Tennessee and you had Tennessee Medicaid, you can only come see me, and that's all the State will pay for, no matter what your condition is. Also, we will only pay \$10,000 per year, no matter how many hospitalizations. That's all you're going to get paid. So those costs are shifted.

Right now, in Tennessee, with our Medicaid system, we're rationing care. What we should be doing before we massively expand the system is to adequately fund what we currently have. Certainly, funding abortion, not only is it just the public doesn't want it, it's the wrong policy. So I think the current bill that currently has this language in there should not be passed certainly in this body.

I yield back.

Mrs. SCHMIDT. I thank you. I have just been joined my good friend from Minnesota, Mrs. BACHMANN. Would you like to add to the conversation?

Mrs. BACHMANN. I'd love to. Thank you so much. I appreciate the gentlelady from Ohio for inviting me. I also want to honor her for her service as the head of the Pro-Life Women's Caucus here in the United States Congress. We benefit greatly from your leadership, and we appreciate all that you do.

This is the first issue that all of us have to deal with, the issue of life, going all the way back to the Declaration of Independence. If you look at the Declaration, the inalienable rights, the rights that no government can give, that no government can take away, that were given to each one of us, a very personal right by our Creator, the first one is life. And that's why this issue is central in every debate that we have—how will we as an American government and society deal with vouchsafing life. Because in the Declaration it goes on to say that governments were instituted to secure the inalienable right of life. That's why we're here—to make sure that life is a value that we uphold and that we save.

I appreciate so much the chart that the gentlelady has put up to demonstrate that 70 percent of Americans oppose funding for abortions. That's what we're going to see in this health care bill going forward. I'm sure my colleague, Dr. ROE, had addressed that very well: that Americans don't want to have their tax dollars pay for other people's abortions and have their consciences violated. That's why we have seen the Catholic bishops all across the country so heavily involved in this health care debate, because they know what will happen.

The Alan Guttmacher Institute tells us that there will be more abortions if we have government-subsidized abortions. As a matter of fact, there will probably

be a good 30 percent increase in the number of abortions that we currently have today. That wouldn't be good for the women of America, abortion-minded women, and it certainly wouldn't be good for the next generation.

□ 1445

You know, in so many countries across the world today, whether it's Russia or in Eastern Europe or Western Europe, certainly Italy—Greece has a population replacement rate of 1.3—all of those nations are not replacing themselves. There is a very high level of abortion that is occurring in those nations. We don't want to see that here in the United States. We are at replacement, but our population levels could fall. It's not good when a Nation's population levels fall below replacement. The countries now, like Russia and in Western Europe, are dealing with that fact.

It's also a vital interest, just for the sake of abortion-minded women, that they have alternatives. All too often what we see are women that are put into a position that they don't want to be in by their parents, by pressuring boyfriends, to tell them, Have an abortion because it will cost me money. It will cost me embarrassment. But it's the woman who pays the price. The woman pays the price emotionally.

I have just looked at some figures that said that women who have an abortion have a higher risk of death and are six times more likely to commit suicide. That's such a terrible, horrible outcome for women. There are things that we can do for women who find themselves in an unplanned pregnancy.

We have pro-life centers all across the Nation that would love to help women, whether it's with free pregnancy tests, free ultrasound tests where they can see their unborn baby alive, moving within their womb. And then there is also help, whether it comes from free clothing during the pregnancy, free help with baby supplies once the baby comes.

If a mother chooses that she would like to have her baby adopted, there are services that are available that are free, open to women to help them with the adoption, and situations where women can actually help and choose the family that her baby will be raised in. There are great options for life. My husband and I have been involved in foster care, helping children as well who are in less than ideal circumstances.

I thank Dr. ROE for all the very strong work that he's done with the pro-life movement, and also my colleague Congresswoman JEAN SCHMIDT.

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Thank you.

You know, one of the things that I'm proud of is the fact that it's not just conservative women that have been at the forefront of this debate. As we all know, this debate, as I said before, began in 1792, and when Mrs. Wollstonecraft was the first pro-life

woman, she really wasn't that conservative. She was very, very radical.

One of the things I forgot to mention was that her name may be unknown, but her daughter's name is not. You see, if you have ever read the book *Frankenstein*, her daughter Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley wrote it. And this lovely little girl never even really got a chance to know her wonderful mother because her mother died giving birth to her.

But it was women like Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft; it was women like Lucretia Mott; it was women like Susan B. Anthony; it was women like Cady Stanton who really brought this to the attention of America over 100 years ago. And even today, we have women from all over the country making a difference on this issue.

There is a group of women called Feminists for Life, and they've got some pretty liberal thoughts on other social issues in America, but they're really dead on on this issue. I had a chance to meet with them the other day, and Serrin Foster is one of the leaders in that. She wrote a paper that she gave to Wellesley College on March 3, 2004, that talks about the feminist case against abortion, and that's really where I got a lot of my literature. It's amazing what she talks about in here and how women throughout society who have had abortions, what social ills tend to fall to them, just as my good colleague from Minnesota brought up. The depression, the anger, the suicide rate. There's even talk that there could be some physical harm that could happen with abortion.

And I don't know if my good friend Tennessee knows anything about that, being the doctor that he is, but are there any physical risks to abortion?

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Oh, certainly, there are. Again, thank you for having this conversation, because what you're doing today is that you and Michele are speaking for the unborn. They cannot speak for themselves, so you're here on the floor of the House speaking for them.

Yes. I mean, throughout my career, I remember a case that I had—and I won't obviously disclose anything other than just a case I had in over a 30-year career—of a patient that I had known for years. She came in one day and had tears in her eyes. This was a woman in her fifties now. And she told me, she said, I have to tell you something. I had known her for a long time very well, even as a friend I had known her. And she told me, I had an abortion years ago, and I have got to share this.

Many of the problems I traced back through the 20 years, 25 years I cared for her were directly related to that abortion and the psychological impact that it had on her and her life. And we had a long talk that day, just as a friend to a friend. I hope she left there that day and could go on and continue her life.

So many women won't share things that are very negative—or people, not

just women, but men and women both—a very negative part of their life that they're not very happy about and later realize it was a very bad decision. What we're trying to do here today is to prevent women from suffering that psychological damage.

And the other thing that Congresswoman BACHMANN just brought up a minute ago was adoption. As an OB/GYN doctor—that's what I do. I have delivered almost 5,000 babies. I can assure you, I can find hundreds of babies a home right now in one town. I can't tell you how many friends of mine that have gone to Eastern Europe, to Russia, and to China to adopt babies. And those are very lucky children who get to come and live with these families.

But why are we doing that when we have babies right here in America that you can adopt? And I will assure you that it would be no cost to the families. Those medical costs will be cared for by these families who desperately need and want children. And what you brought out about a life that is lost, you never have the opportunity to find out what that person could and would be, boy or girl. Maybe they will be a Congressman or a President or a doctor or someone who discovers a cure for—

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Or a Heisman Trophy winner.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Exactly. Or a Heisman Trophy winner. And even though he is from the University of Florida, and I am from Tennessee, I have to brag about that young man, that great young person. But those are the things that I think we have to talk about.

And the other thing that you hear discussed a lot, Congresswoman SCHMIDT, is that you will hear about third trimester abortions. It's about the life of the mother. And I have to say this right now, there are no medical indications whatsoever for that procedure, a third trimester termination of life. There are none. I will be willing to sit and debate with over 30 years of experience to tell you there's only one reason for that procedure, and that is to kill the baby. That's the only reason. And if anyone wants to debate that, I will be glad to do it here on this House floor or in a medical setting. But I want to make that a part of the RECORD today. We, again, are here today to advocate not only for the unborn but for the mother who bears the problem, the brunt of what happens to her.

Mrs. SCHMIDT. And I think it's interesting that as we continue to debate this since *Roe v. Wade*, sometimes the media inadvertently sends a pro-life message. There was a movie a few years ago which captured Hollywood's attention, and it was called "Juno." It was about a young girl and a young guy, high school age, and she found herself pregnant. I remember the scene vividly in the movie where she was going to go to have an abortion, and her friend was standing outside the

abortion clinic with a sign. And she said, "What are you going to do, Juno?" and she kind of sloughed her off. Her friend screamed, "It's got fingernails."

So when Juno goes in and she fills out the paperwork, she hears somebody wrapping their fingernails, somebody filing them, somebody chewing on them. And what does she do? She leaves. The end of the story, we know the outcome, she finds a wonderful woman who wanted a child, wanted to be a mother, and she gives that child to a loving arm.

Now, I know that sounds like a Hollywood fantasy, except I have someone very close to me who worked with me on a daily basis, and 11 years ago, he and his current wife, the lady he married, had a Juno experience, and yet today, they are a loving family. They had their own child, and they're doing just fine. I got to meet his birth daughter, and she is a beautiful young lady. Who knows in another 10 years or 20 years what she will aspire to. Maybe to just be the greatest mother of all or maybe be the next President of the United States. But he and his wife made that decision.

And so when I saw "Juno" and knowing his story, I thought, This is real. And yet Hollywood, for whatever reason, didn't see the power in the message. Mr. Speaker, I truly believe this country is recognizing that every life is precious, and I think what is equally compelling is the fact that last year in the Presidential debate, the issue of abortion took center stage, and it took center stage because a little unknown Governor from Alaska was suddenly thrust into the limelight and could have been the Vice President of the United States. And with her came a family, and in that family came their last child, and their last child has some issues. And most cases in the United States when parents are met after an ultrasound where indications say that your child will have a mental handicap, a mental issue, they are given the opportunity to abort the child. I think the numbers are—Doctor, am I correct?—about 80 percent do have an abortion when they believe that they're going to have a child that will not have what society deems as a "normal life." And yet she had Trig, and Trig has become the face of life.

I think it's interesting that as history continues to develop, that this wonderful woman, Sarah Palin, continues to be at the forefront of the media, and her child is right there. And together, that family is the face of life. And she is, I think, our most current and prominent member of women's history. Yet again, another woman who was pro-life.

I was hoping my good friend Mrs. DAHLKEMPER could get back. She had to go to a hearing. But I want to say that—is she here? Oh, good. Mrs. DAHLKEMPER just came back.

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, my good friend from Pennsylvania, I want to give you

the opportunity to close this wonderful hour and to thank you for your participation and all that you do for the cause.

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. Well, thank you. And again, thank you to my colleague Mrs. SCHMIDT from Ohio, who has been a good friend and is obviously a defender of women's rights and a defender of the rights of the unborn. And to all those who have joined us here this afternoon as we have had this special hour, as we recognize Women's History Month and we recognize the women that fought for our right to vote, for our right to serve our country as so many of us are now; although, unfortunately, still only 17 percent of Congress. Those women also fought for the right of the unborn, and I think it's important that we remember that as we remember them and what they do for us.

As I was on a plane flying down here yesterday, I was sitting next to a woman who was from my hometown, and we were talking about many different things. And as we got up to leave the plane, in front of us sat her daughter and her granddaughter and her granddaughter with Down syndrome. She was telling me how it was only her granddaughter's second time to fly on a plane. One of the things that she expressed to me is that she is afraid that someday there will no longer be Down syndrome children in our world, and yet they are so loving and the beauty that they bring to our world, if you have ever known or been hugged by a child with Down syndrome.

We have a wonderful place in my community called the Gertrude Barber Center that just has done wonderful work with those children over the years. But they are precious. They are very precious, and I think that's the important thing here is that they all bring gifts to our world and they bring gifts to our lives.

When I think about, as I mentioned in the beginning, my own son who is now 30 and the grandchild that he's brought into my life and what he's doing as a young man, the value of all of these children, born, unborn, we have yet to see what they will bring to our world.

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Thank you. This is really a bipartisan debate. One of the things I know my good friend from Pennsylvania and I will agree with, there is nothing better than having grandchildren. It is worth having children, isn't it?

But to my good colleagues from Tennessee and Minnesota, do either one you have want to add anything before we lose this hour?

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I agree with both of you. I'm not sure why I had kids first. I just need to go to grandkids. They are so much better. But I think that you can't imagine life—I know I have heard this right here—without our children and without our grandchildren. When you see a

child out there—anybody that would abuse a child, I have no tolerance for them whatsoever. But to have a hug from a child, it doesn't matter whether that child is challenged or not, it's love. And I can't imagine life without mine and my grandchildren.

I thank you for the opportunity to be here today.

Mrs. BACHMANN. And if I could just add, I think that it's so important that you have offered this opportunity for us to honor and recognize Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mattie Brinkerhoff, Victoria Woodhull, Mary Wollstonecraft, Alice Paul, among many other women who stood strong for women's rights and for the value of women in the country, but also, to be clear, that these women also stood for the unborn. They weren't on a wild tear to make sure that women could have the right to an abortion. They stood strong for women's rights, understanding that it's all women, born and preborn, that need to have their rights secured.

So I am very grateful that you posted this Women's History Month, and especially highlighting the fact that our foremothers who went before stood for life, just as we stand for life today. So I thank you, and I thank Representative DAHLKEMPER.

□ 1500

Mrs. SCHMIDT. As we go back out into the hall and we look at that statue of the women who gave us the opportunity to be able to be here on the floor today, not only did they give us the right to vote, they gave all children the opportunity to have the right to life. And it wasn't until *Roe v. Wade* that that was taken away.

Maybe we can be the generation of women that will find ourselves with a statue out in the hall that will give all children, all God's children back the right to life. Thank you all for this.

I yield back the balance of my time.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SHADEGG) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. SHADEGG. I thank the Speaker.

I would like to begin an hour where I hope to discuss with my colleagues and with the American people the extraordinary situation we face with respect to health care reform here in the United States House. I believe most people across America know that we have been debating health care reform for almost a year now—actually, quite frankly, a little over a year now. And I think most Americans agree with me and probably with almost everybody who comes to this floor that our health care system needs to be reformed.

I have been a passionate advocate for health care reform since I was elected in 1994. I believe I have written more health care reform proposals and introduced them in this Congress than perhaps any other Member who began

serving in 1995 or thereafter. I began working on patients' bill of rights legislation, and have moved onto comprehensive reform legislation because I think our system can be much better than it currently is.

Indeed, if you look at it, the President is absolutely right that the cost of health care is going up dramatically faster than the cost of all of the other goods and services we buy in our society. And the President is right that that increase in cost is not sustainable over time. We have got to rein in this spiking cost of health care, the spike in the cost of health insurance premiums. Unfortunately, I don't believe the President is right about the manner in which he wants to go about it. I believe we are being confronted with an effort now to cram through this House, as early perhaps as next week, legislation which is proposed to reform health care in America, but will not do that. Certainly it will not rein in costs.

I want to reiterate I am a supporter of health care reform. I not only think we need to take steps to rein in the cost of health care, I believe we need to address other problems, such as pre-existing conditions. I happen to have an older sister who is a breast cancer survivor, thankfully. She is now almost a 20-year breast cancer survivor. And she at certain points in her career, because of her breast cancer, could have been placed into a situation where she would have been denied care or denied coverage by a health insurance company because she had a preexisting condition of breast cancer. But there are lots of ideas out there to deal with the problem of preexisting conditions rather than the heavy-handed edict or mandate which is in the President's legislation.

I am joined right now by one of my colleagues, Dr. ROE from Tennessee, and I would like to conduct this particular hour in an informal fashion where each of us talk about issues within the health care bill that is going to be before us as early as next week and kind of banter those back and forth and try to make this interesting for the people of America to look at what we are being confronted with to confront the issue of is this a better bill to pass than so-called "doing nothing." And I think the answer to that is fairly clear. I believe this bill would be disastrous.

Let me begin by yielding some time to my colleague, Mr. ROE, and let him give you some of his thoughts on what we confront at this point.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Thank you very much, Mr. SHADEGG. I appreciate the opportunity to be here on the House floor, Mr. Speaker.

When I was elected to Congress, I had a 31-year medical career, and was coming to the tail end of that. I had been an obstetrician/gynecologist and surgeon. And I had seen various changes from the late 1960s, when I was in medical school, until now. I had seen absolutely incredible changes in the way we

deliver health care and what we can do for our patients.

Just a brief example. When I graduated from medical school in 1970, there were about five high blood pressure medicines, five antihypertensives. And three of them made you sicker almost than high blood pressure. Today, 40 years later, there are probably 50 or more, and with relatively minor side effects. And patients now have the opportunity with high blood pressure, with diabetes, with heart disease—we have just seen recently former Vice President Dick Cheney and former President Clinton get state-of-the-art health care.

The question is, how can we get this health care to the majority of our people and not bankrupt the country? Because it is not the quality of care we are talking about, whether it is heart disease or cancer or any other cadre of diseases that we are talking about.

In the mid eighties we started seeing a shift in the way we discussed and delivered health care. What fee-for-service health care is, is that you as a patient come to me, and I see you, and I give you a bill when you leave, and you pay the bill. That is fee-for-service health care. We saw that that was creating a situation where there was overconsumption of the services, we didn't have enough money in the system to provide that, so a new system of, quotes, "managed care" came along where insurance companies said, look, we can manage this care and we can do this by limiting the number of visits and very specifically saying what we are going to pay for in this particular health care contract that you have. That is your insurance plan. And there were various methods out there to do this.

In Tennessee, we saw costs rising ever so slowly, but rising faster than our inflation was. We tried to control these in our State Medicaid program called TennCare. We got a waiver from HHS, the Health and Human Services here in Washington, to try an experiment with managed care. We had about seven or eight different plans that were going to compete for your health insurance business.

What happened to us was that it was a very generous plan, as this plan is as we will discuss later, JOHN, in this hour. When you mandate what is in a particular plan and you provide more health care in it than someone needs to consume, it costs a lot of money. What our plan did in Tennessee, it was first dollar coverage, all prescription drugs paid for, so the patient had no cost in this. They had no so-called "skin in the game."

In 1993 when we instituted this plan, the State spent about \$2.6 billion on health care for the entire State. Ten years later we were spending \$8 billion. Every new dollar that the State brought in, we spent on health care. There was no money in our State for schools, for new construction in colleges, and so on, new capital, other

things that the State does; roads. We had to rein those in. And our Democratic Governor did that. The way we did that wasn't a very good way. It was basically we rationed care by cutting people off the rolls.

Today in the State of Tennessee, and the other unknown about these Federal plans, is they never pay for the cost of the care. In Tennessee, the State TennCare plan paid about 60 percent of the cost of actually providing the care. So the more people you got on that plan, the more costs that were shifted to private insurers, forcing those plans to charge higher premium benefits. So we shifted the costs with a hidden tax over from the government plan to the private sector, forcing costs to be passed onto businesses, and businesses much like I had.

Today what we are doing in Tennessee is that in this particular year right now, our State legislature is in the process of looking at our State health insurance plan. They have cut the cost down to about \$7 billion. And how did they do that? Well, they simply just disenroll people. And what the plan is paying for this year are only eight doctor visits. In the State of Tennessee, if you have that type plan, you can only come to a physician eight times that the State will pay for. And they will only pay for a total of \$10,000, no matter what your hospital bill is. That means that cost is being shifted.

JOHN, in our State this year, the hospitals are going to have a bed tax. They will pass a tax on again to other paying patients to be able to make the Medicaid match that they have right here in the State. So an expansion that the Senate bill currently has of Medicaid will be disastrous for the State of Tennessee. We cannot pay for the plan we have.

Mr. SHADEGG. If I can jump in, let me just talk about an update with the experience of the State of Arizona. I happen to have here a letter dated yesterday from the Governor of Arizona. And she explains, Governor Janice Brewer of the State of Arizona, my Governor, explains that our State is already taking a deep financial hit as a result of the economy. We have had a loss of State revenues in excess of 30 percent. This letter is from the Governor to the President of the United States. And I just think some of the points the letter makes reiterate what you have just said, Doctor, and I think they are important for the people of America to understand.

She writes, "As the Governor of a State that is bleeding red ink," this is a direct quote, "I am imploring our congressional delegation to vote against your proposal to expand government health care and to help vote it down. The reason for my position is simple: we cannot afford it." She said, based on our own experience with government health care expansion, we doubt the rest of America can afford it. She then goes on to lay out the extra burdens that that legislation will place

unfairly, in her view, on the State of Arizona.

She says, “Unfortunately, your proposal to further expand government health care does not fix the problem we face in Arizona. In fact, it makes our situation much worse, exacerbating our State’s fiscal woes by billions of dollars.” And she cites a series of points. One, it makes Arizonans pay twice to fund other States’ expansions. She writes, “Your proposal continues the inequities established in the Senate health bill”—by the way, that is the very bill we are being asked to pass verbatim without changing so much as a comma, because we can’t change a comma—“with regard to early expansion States. It is clear it will not fully cover the costs we,” the State of Arizona, “will experience as a result of the mandated expansion. Therefore, Arizona taxpayers will have the misfortune to pay twice: once for our program and once more for the higher match for other States.” She then says, “It makes States responsible for financing national health care.”

I won’t read the entire paragraph, but she says, “For 28 years, Arizona and the Federal Government have been partners in administering the Medicaid program. However,” she writes, “under your proposal, more power is centralized in Washington, D.C., and the States become just another financing mechanism.” Now, that might not be bad, but she points out, “Not only will States be forced to pay for this massive new entitlement program, but our ability,” Arizona’s ability, “to control the costs of our existing program will be limited.” She then says it creates a massive new entitlement program which our country cannot afford. And her letter says, Your proposal creates a program that does not have the resources and our country does not have the resources to support.

I think the point is made that it is great to have good intentions, but it is important to be able to pay for these programs. And this is simply one Governor of I think many Governors who are deeply concerned that what we are doing is expanding the health care entitlement on the backs of States already in deep financial trouble.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Our State Governor, who is a Democrat, has said that this is the mother of all unfunded mandates. And let me give you an example of what has happened in our State. We are now being asked, if this bill were to pass as is, to have a massive expansion of government-run health care. It would cost the State \$1.5 billion. In our State, we have 50 less State troopers than we had 30 years ago, and we have 2 million more people. We are not doing a single new capital project on the campus of a university this year in our State because we cannot afford it. So it is a matter of not do you do health care reform, it is a matter of can you afford this.

And when I have heard the President say that premiums will go down, well,

I beg to differ. If you look at the Tennessee experience, I can assure you if you extrapolate our experience with what they are proposing nationwide, I did the math this morning on the way into the office, it will be exactly twice what they are saying. And if you look at the estimates that the government has done on health care plans, let me just run through a couple of those for you. When Medicare came on board in 1965, it was a \$3 billion program. The government estimated, the CBO didn’t occur until 1974, but the government estimate in 1965 was that by 1990, Medicare would be a \$15 billion program. It was a \$90 billion program. And today it is a \$500 billion program in 2010. That particular plan, Medicare, will go upside down, there will be less revenue coming in than going out in 6 or 7 years depending on current estimates.

□ 1515

What we are proposing in this, and our senior citizens get this, is that one of the proposals in this plan is to take out \$500 billion. Here is a news flash. Next year the baby boomers, which are a large number of people, hit Medicare age. That is 2011. They will begin at the rate of several million, tens of millions in the next 10 years, to be in a plan that is now underfunded by \$500 billion.

One of the things that the Senate plan does have, which I totally agree with, is that we should have been doing this instead of, are the fraud and abuse. There is no question that anywhere there is fraud and abuse in the Medicare plan, we should be going after it. I couldn’t agree more.

Also, in this plan, the new taxes that are in the plan over the next 10 years which equal about \$500 billion, this is the absolute worst time on the planet Earth to have new taxes when the economy is still reeling from the worst recession since the 1930s. To increase taxes on business, whether it is device makers, or whatever it may be, is absolutely the wrong time.

Mr. SHADEGG. I think it is important to understand the burden that this legislation does place on our economy at a time when we ought to be focused on jobs.

I know when I go home on the weekends, I encounter many of my constituents. I get to see them at the Safeway or the Home Depot. I have to tell you, quite frankly, and I don’t understand why the President and the majority don’t get this message, but they do not come up to me and say: Congressman, when are you going to fix health care? I’m deeply worried about it.

What they come up to me and say is: Congressman, what are you doing about this economy? I need a job. My son just graduated from college, and he can’t get a job.

That is where they are.

But one of the issues I want to focus on in this hour goes to how we propose to pass this legislation because I think it shows that we are not a functioning institution and are not doing what the

people want, and that they have reason to be, quite frankly, very upset with us.

Speaker PELOSI, when she ran and captured the majority in 2006, said she was going to have the cleanest, most ethical Congress in history. You can debate that issue.

I personally believe it has been the least procedurally open Congress I have ever seen. But I at least hoped that she would fulfill the promise Republicans had made of no special deals. And when President Obama campaigned and said he was going to bring America change we could believe in, and he was, for example, going to negotiate this bill on C-SPAN, I had hoped that, well, maybe you might not attain that goal but that at least there would be fewer backroom deals. But it is absolutely stunning to me, and I think it ought to be stunning to every Member of this body, and stunning to every American, that not only have we not cleaned the process up, but we have seen in the year that we have debated this bill, the most outrageous examples of backroom deals in the composition or construction of this bill ever in at least the history that I have been here since 1995.

It is important to understand that every one of those backroom deals, every one of those special deals cut with Members of the United States Senate and put into the Senate-passed bill, will have to be voted upon as a part in the bill that passes the U.S. House.

We are now being asked to vote for, my colleagues on the Democrat side, are being asked to vote for a bill that contains the Corn Husker Kickback and that contains the Louisiana Purchase, that contains a special provision for a Connecticut hospital. Let me just document those because I think it is important to understand.

The latest trick is somehow we are going to avoid that because the majority is going to simply pass a rule deeming the Senate bill passed. If that is not a charade to trick the American people, I don’t know what is. But I will tell you this, these provisions are in that bill: number one, the Louisiana Purchase. According to The Washington Post on November 22, 2009, their headline, “Sweeteners For the South.” The bill in section 2006 provides a special adjustment of \$300 million to aid or to provide for the State Medicaid program, and the only State that would qualify, the State of Louisiana. It sounds like a sweetheart deal to me. It sounds like a backroom deal that the American people thought wasn’t going to happen any more.

Second, according to Politico, December 20, 2009, “Health bill money for hospitals sought by Dodd.” Section 10502 of the bill, this is the bill we will vote upon or we will deem passed, so you can go on the Internet and look at it, go and look at section 10502, provides \$100 million for the University of Connecticut Hospital. I don’t know about you, Dr. ROE, but I didn’t get

\$100 million for a hospital in the State of Arizona in this bill.

Item number 3, Politico, February 3, 2010, headline, "Democrats protect backroom deals." This one is pretty interesting. It appears that Vermont, represented by Senator BERNIE SANDERS, JOHN KERRY representing Massachusetts, were able to find in the bill, or put into the bill in section 10201, \$1.1 billion for the States of Vermont and Massachusetts for their Medicaid program.

Now I have had my staff go over the bill and I am looking for Arizona's \$1.1 billion. Or, since those two States split it, it turns out to be \$600 million for Vermont and \$500 million for Massachusetts. I looked around to see if I could find \$500 million or \$600 million for Arizona, but it is not there. But every Member of this body, I think as early as next week, or maybe the week after, is going to get to vote on that special deal. They can't change a word of it. So if your congressman says oh, no, I'm not voting for that, that is wrong because it will be in the bill.

I have many more of these to go over.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Let me just point out that when you pointed out Louisiana, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut, all of these special deals, what that is saying is that those Representatives and Senators from there realize that this is a bad idea if it is going to cost the State money.

Mr. SHADEGG. Wait, wait. So you are suggesting that they find the bill a bad idea, so they had to find a special deal, or a sweetener, to get their vote? Shocking.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. It is shocking. And the people from the outside who look at it, the people from Nebraska and Louisiana are fair people. I have heard the governors say this. They will pay their own way. They didn't ask to be cut into a special deal, and that is exactly what this is.

What we are looking at in Tennessee is that what this special deal will cost us in Tennessee is a billion and a half more dollars, in addition to what we are doing now, of dollars we do not have. Neither does the State of Arizona, and most of the other states.

It doesn't mean that we can't do something for health care, but this is not the right way to do it.

Another thing, in Tennessee we have a law called the sunshine law. I as a mayor—that was my last political job before I got here—could not discuss with other members outside a public meeting, totally transparent, any city business. So the camera was on or it was an open meeting. Every single thing we did. Was it cumbersome and hard to do? Yes. But guess what didn't happen? This kind of nonsense didn't happen.

I woke up on December 24 when the Senate voted on this, and I knew what was in there, and I told my wife, I said I worked very hard to gain my reputation throughout the years as physician,

and I was very proud to be a Member of the U.S. Congress. It made me ashamed to be part of an organization that would cut a backroom deal like this.

Mr. SHADEGG. I think you make a fascinating point. Clearly, the American people get it. They believe the health care system delivers quality care, but a lot of people are left out. Indeed, many of my friends in Arizona point out, way too many people are left out. The uninsured are left out. Many of the uninsured are people who are just not lucky enough to get employer-provided care.

One of the moral outrages I find in America's political system is that we say if you work for a big employer, let's say you work for General Motors or you work for in my State Intel or Motorola. You get employer-provided health care. You know what that is? It is tax free. But if you own a lawn service or a small corner garage and you don't get employer-provided health care, and your employees don't get employer-provided health care, they have to go out and buy health care on their own. That might be okay. I actually think it is better when you buy your own policy, but here is what the Federal Government does to those people. They say we want you, the guy who works for the lawn service or the guy who works for the corner garage that can't provide employer-provided health care, we want you to go out and buy health care, and we want it so much that we are going to make you buy it with after-tax dollars. That is to say that we are going to charge you at least a third more.

I want to make the point that we can fix that inequity and let every American buy health care tax free, just like their employers can, but this bill doesn't do it.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. You are describing me. When I worked for myself in a group of physicians, we had 70 physicians and 350 employees. I retired to run for Congress, and I am on my own. So that year that I ran, whatever my tax bracket was, my health insurance cost me that much more money, because as an individual I couldn't deduct my health insurance premiums. But a large company could do that. And my business could do that. I have experienced that very thing.

Mr. SHADEGG. If that bill solved that one thing, if it just said to the average American who doesn't get employer-provided insurance, we will let you buy it tax free, like the people who get it from their employer, we would solve a huge amount of the problem of uninsured Americans who can't get care. But it doesn't do that. Let's talk about what it does do, because I only went through some of them. Let's talk about how this is the cleanest, most ethical Congress in history, and how we have change you can believe in.

Well, here are some of the things you can believe in. The bill has \$1 billion, according to The Wall Street Journal in an article published on October 15,

called "States of Personal Privilege." This article says that there is \$1 billion in the bill to assist New Jersey's biotech companies, and they get that subsidy, put in there, according to the article, by Senator BOB MENENDEZ, Democrat from New Jersey. Apparently he didn't think it was a particularly good bill, not good enough until he got \$1 billion in there for drug company research, at least according to The Wall Street Journal, one more special deal.

But wait, there is more. Let's look at an article in The Wall Street Journal, same article, October 15, 2009, "States Of Personal Privilege." It points out that Massachusetts—one of their United States Senators is JOHN KERRY—or Michigan—one of their Senators is DEBBIE STABENOW—get, and these guys are not pikers, they get \$5 billion, with a "b," \$5 billion in a, I would suggest, a special deal, backroom deal, certainly a deal I didn't get, for union members that happen to live in Michigan and Massachusetts. You know, I guess it is a good deal if you can get it. You suggest maybe that persuaded them to support this bill that we now get to vote for, and I assume my Democrat colleagues are going to say, Look, we want all that stuff stripped out of the bill. The President says he is going to strip some out. But, quite frankly, I don't think that he is talking about stripping out many of these. They won't be stripped out from the bill we vote upon.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. You can't change. If you dot an "i" or cross a "t," that is not the same bill, so they can't strip it out.

Mr. SHADEGG. I presume that makes those Senators who got these deals into the bill that aren't going to be stripped very happy.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I would think so.

I think the thing that bothers the American people, the fairest people in the world, as long as we are all treated the same—we have fought for that equality. And we expect equality in health care. We are trying to provide the same high quality health care for all of our citizens, but this is not the way to do it. I am telling you, this is a prescription for rationed care over time. I have seen it happen in my own State. The people understand it. They get it.

A couple of things that I would like to talk about. The financing of this bill, it is really a shell game. You've got 10 years of taxes to pay for about six-plus years of care which, when you stretch out over \$1 trillion dollars, \$100 billion a year, really you are putting that \$1 trillion in 6 years worth of spending.

The other thing that this bill doesn't do, there is a little thing called the sustainable growth rate for physicians.

□ 1530

Right now, doctors are expected to have, in the next month, if we don't

kick the can down the road again, a 21-percent cut in their Medicare payments. If that happens, and I have talked to my own doctor, colleagues around the country, three things are going to happen.

Number one, you are going to decrease access because the physicians can't afford to see those patients. Remember another government program, Medicare, doesn't pay for the total cost of the care; it pays about 80 to 90 percent of the cost.

Number two, when you do that, you will decrease access and quality.

And, number three, you're going to increase the cost to our seniors, who cannot afford it.

So I think that's a thing that people get. This doctor fix, which is left out, is about a \$250 billion or \$260 billion additional cost to health care. And how you can take physician payments of Medicare out of the health care bill and say you're reforming it is beyond me.

I yield back.

Mr. SHADEGG. Pretty stunning when you discover that, for example, lots of people can't find a doctor that will take them as a Medicare patient. And even more so, unfortunately America's poorest, who do get Medicaid, a program that some would advocate expanding, cannot find a doctor who will treat them under Medicaid because the reimbursement rates are so low.

You know, we're mixing a discussion here of kind of the things that are procedurally wrong with the bill because they must pass, here in the House, the Senate bill exactly as it passed the Senate. We're talking about the special deals that are in that bill.

But I think we ought to also be talking about this whole notion about do Republicans have any ideas. What is it that we would do? I've already talked about one. I said, look, if you fix the Tax Code so that every single American could buy health insurance tax free, just like those who get it from their employer, you would go, instantaneously, just with that one fix, toward solving I think the single biggest inequity in American Society. We say to the lucky, who work for big employers, you get tax-free health care. We say to the unlucky, you don't; you've got to buy it with after-tax dollars. But that isn't fixed in this bill.

But let's talk about another, since Republicans don't have any ideas—I'm saying that facetiously—let's talk about another Republican idea. I mentioned in my introductory remarks that I have an older sister who is a breast cancer survivor. Fortunately, she has now survived breast cancer for more than 20 years. That has focused my attention on the issue of preexisting conditions. I don't know a single Republican bill that does not solve the problem of preexisting conditions.

Now, let me see if I understand this: the Democrats want to solve the problem of preexisting conditions; Republicans want to solve the problem of pre-

existing conditions. I know of nobody on that side of the aisle who says, yup, you ought to be able to be denied care because you once had and survived cancer or heart disease. I don't know anybody on this side of the aisle who says you ought to be able to be denied care because you once had cancer or heart disease. We all agree it's a problem that needs to be solved.

Indeed, back in 2006, this Congress, when there was a Republican majority, passed legislation to deal with preexisting conditions and the Senate adopted it. It passed the House by a voice vote, it passed the Senate by unanimous consent, and it was signed into law by the President. Nobody remembers it. I happen to remember it because I wrote it. But let's talk about what it would do because, unfortunately, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and President Obama and Secretary Sebelius apparently don't understand it. Let me explain how it works.

This is legislation that would create high-risk pools. The bill offered money to every State in the Nation to create a State-based high-risk pool, do the administrative work of creating that pool, and then it offered additional money to help pay for the pool. Now, the average American out there listening might not know how a high-risk pool works. Well, here is how a high-risk pool works:

If you live in the State of Tennessee and they created a State-based high-risk pool, or the State of Arizona, my home State, and you are denied coverage like my older sister because you had breast cancer or denied coverage because you had, say, heart bypass surgery, you would have a right to go to the State-based high-risk pool, you would have the right to buy insurance, you could not be denied coverage, and you could not be charged more than, we'll say, 110 or 120 percent of what they would charge someone that didn't have that preexisting condition. Now, that would mean that everyone with a preexisting condition could join the high-risk pool.

Now, here's how a high-risk pool works: the people in the high-risk pool do not pay the cost of its care because naturally if there is a cap on their premiums of 110 or 120 percent of the cost of a healthy person, they wouldn't have enough money to pay. So the extra cost for those people who are admittedly high risk, admittedly sick, is borne either by all of the taxpayers in the State through a tax subsidy, or by all the people in the State who purchase insurance because it is a levy on all the insurance companies in the State.

There is also risk readjustment that's been proposed. But all of these are concepts whereby the healthy in a given State help pay for the care of the sick. Now, here's what I'm stunned by: at the White House summit on health care, the President described State high-risk pools, or high-risk pools, and

he said, oh, those don't work very well because you just put all the sick people in them and over time their premiums go up. Secretary Sebelius said, no, high-risk pools don't work because you put the sick in them and you give them no help with their premiums.

I've got news for the President and news for Secretary Sebelius: no high-risk pool in America works the way the President described it, one. No high-risk pool in America works the way Secretary Sebelius described it. In point of fact, they don't work by putting the sick people in and expecting the premiums paid by the sick people to take care of their care. They are put in the high-risk pool so that healthy people can be assessed a fee to help care for the extra care and services needed by the sick. And in point of fact, they work quite well.

We could and should expand them dramatically, and the costs are spread amongst the healthy. Now, why do people agree to that? Well, it's very obvious. It's because you and I don't know that tomorrow we won't be the one with breast cancer or the one with heart disease and need to be in the high-risk pool ourselves.

So we are supposedly having an educated debate where the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the President, who sponsored the summit, don't even understand how a high-risk pool works. That's an idea that Republicans have put on the table. I guess if Democrats are going to say we don't have ideas, it's because they don't understand our ideas.

Does Tennessee have a high-risk pool, and is that how they work?

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. We do have a high-risk pool, and that is how they work.

And just so people understand, a preexisting condition is a problem in the individual. If you're an individual like I was 2 years ago out trying to buy insurance, or, number two, in the small business pool, if you have 10 employees or 12 employees, it's very difficult. If one person has an illness, it just runs your cost up so high you can't afford it. So how do you make small groups or individuals large groups?

One of the things that Congressman SHADEGG has brought up makes absolute sense to me—I cannot understand why anybody but an insurance company wouldn't want you to do it—to remove the State line. What you do, you can buy car, your life, your home, everything else across the State line except health insurance. Well, if I'm Blue Cross Blue Shield in Alabama and I've got 84 percent of the market there, I don't want that to happen, but I bet the consumers in Alabama or Tennessee, or wherever it may be, would like that. Allow us, as consumers, to go on the Internet, look and purchase across the State line and form pools which make small groups large groups and preexisting conditions go away.

I yield back.

Mr. SHADEGG. As I understand it, we first talked about a Republican idea

of saying let everyone buy health insurance tax free. Republican idea. That would take care of the little guy who's paying an outrageous after-tax price for his health care. One Republican solution not in this bill.

We've talked about high-risk pools so that people who have a preexisting condition—and they may have diabetes or something very expensive to treat—they can get help from those who are healthy in the State; they actually get a subsidy. Second Republican idea not in this bill. The President says it's in, but it's in as a temporary measure and taken right back out. Now you're talking about a third Republican idea, which is that we allow people in the individual market to buy health insurance across State lines, increase their competition.

It sounds to me like there are ideas coming from our side of the aisle. I guess I would like to know, why don't we, rather than doing one big massive bill some 2,000 pages long that according to what I've read at least 56 percent of Americans don't want, that at least 78 percent of Americans believe will cause the cost of government to go up and cause the cost of their premiums to go up, why don't we just pass individual bills, one, to allow people to buy health insurance tax free; two, one to allow people to join either a State or a national high-risk pool; three, a bill that will allow people to buy health insurance in the individual market across State lines and enjoy the competition of not having to pick from just Blue Cross Blue Shield of Alabama, but be able to pick from Blue Cross Blue Shield across the country or 20 other companies. Couldn't we do that on a piece-by-piece basis, do one bill and then the other bill and then the other bill?

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. We absolutely could. As we say, you don't eat an elephant in one bite; you take a bite at a time.

Mr. SHADEGG. I don't think I could eat an elephant in one bite.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I tried last night.

The other thing that I would like to bring up while we're talking about it is how you affect cost, because we started this hour talking about health care cost. And without meaningful tort reform, liability reform, you will never bend the cost curve.

Let me give you an example. Years ago, when I was a resident in my training and after I got out of the Army and came back, we didn't make a lot of money as a resident so we would moonlight, work in emergency rooms. If you came into the emergency room and let's say you had some right-side, right-lower quadrant pain, I would examine you, get your vital signs, get a very simple, inexpensive blood test, a CBC. Let's say it was 10,000, a little bit elevated, your temperature is 99.2, a little bit elevated. I don't think you have appendicitis. And I say, well, why don't you come back in 8 or 12 hours

and we'll reevaluate you. That was a very inexpensive visit.

Today, if that person comes into an emergency room, you're not going to leave until you glow in the dark, I can tell you, because you're going to get a CT scan, ultrasounds, and every other thing in the world. It's going to be a \$1,500 or \$2,000 visit. And, JOHN, I will guarantee you most of those are negative.

The reason that the doctor orders them is that there is no reason I shouldn't do that because if that appendicitis patient does happen to get out there, you can just write the check with the zeros and the commas. I can tell you when you get sued, the cost of that is enormous in this country. And who pays for that? We all do. Every consumer of health care pays for that.

Mr. SHADEGG. Just to interrupt for one quick second. That's what we call defensive medicine, which means a doctor defending himself in advance or practicing defensive medicine because he is afraid he's going to get sued and has to be able to respond to that suit.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Exactly. And you hear us being compared to Canada and England and so forth. They have tort reform. They don't practice defensive medicine there. As a matter of fact, there is a lot of medicine that doesn't get practiced there at all because of cost, but they don't because you can't sue the government. The VA has that system; you can't sue a doctor in the VA. That's another area where tort reform has worked.

The reason that it needs to be done is that no one has argued not to compensate an injured person. Someone who has actually sustained an injury with actual damages, absolutely that should be done. In our State of Tennessee, since 1975, when we formed the State Volunteer Mutual Insurance Company, over half the premiums paid in by physicians into that company have gone to attorneys, not to the injured party. Less than 40 cents on the dollar have actually gone to people who have been hurt and about 10 to 12 cents on the dollar has gone to run the company and put back reserves.

We need a system where we can actually help people who have been damaged. And the cost of this, I can tell you right now, I have a friend of mine in my local community, a great family practitioner, 25 years, got his first lawsuit on a 19-year-old woman who had a very rare situation that occurred. There was no malpractice involved, just a very rare condition. His first year after that, his referrals to doctors, to specialists went up 500 percent and his ordering tests went up 300 percent. And that happens all over the country.

Mr. SHADEGG. It is clear that tort reform should be a part of this legislation, but of course it is not.

I have tried to outline here, I told you that I had many, many kinds of special deals, backroom deals, behind the scenes deals—"change you can believe in" if you will—that I wanted to

go through during this hour. I think we've been through five of them so far.

You just mentioned Blue Cross Blue Shield. It turns out that Blue Cross Blue Shield does pretty well in this legislation because section 10905, if you want to look at it, of the Senate bill, the bill we will vote on here on the floor next week or the week after, without changing a comma has a special deal in it that exempts Blue Cross Blue Shield, but only Blue Cross Blue Shield of two States. It turns out it exempts Blue Cross Blue Shield of Nebraska and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan from having to pay a particular fee that will be imposed on all other insurance companies.

Interestingly, Senator BEN NELSON represents Nebraska; Senator DEBBIE STABENOW represents Michigan. And, again, the source of this story, another news story, Boston Globe, December 22, 2009, title of the article, "Concessions Lawmakers Won in the Health Care Bill." These Senators won a lot of concessions. Blue Cross Blue Shield of, I guess, Nebraska and Michigan are happy.

Let's talk about the next one. It turns out that, according to the New York Times—so we've got lots of sources, we've got the Wall Street Journal, we've got the Boston Globe, we've got Politico, we've got the New York Times—this one is the New York Times, December 20, 2009, "Deep in Health Bill," is the title of the article. Very specific beneficiaries. It turns out that coal miners in Libby, Montana, in section 10323, get several billion dollars' worth of free coverage as a result of, according to the article, Senator MAX BAUCUS of Montana.

□ 1545

Yet I thought maybe that is a part of the change we can believe in when only powerful Senators are able to get the deals and not powerful House Members.

The third one that I thought I'd bring up in this particular segment goes back to Florida. I think this has actually been called the "Gator Aid."

Then this particular one appeared in an ABC News blog on February 22 of this year, 2010, which reads, "White House Cuts Special Help for Nebraska, but Other Deals Remain in Reform Bill." It points out the provision that Senator BILL NELSON was able to negotiate in not cutting Medicare Advantage in Florida.

Now, mind you, Medicare Advantage is very important to the elderly. In Arizona, in my State, which is a big retirement State, I have lots of constituents on Medicare Advantage. If I could have cut this deal, you know, maybe I wouldn't have been complaining, but that's not the way the system works. I wasn't a Senator, and I didn't get to cut this deal, but BEN NELSON did. It says that the Medicare Advantage cuts that will occur in Tennessee or in Arizona won't occur in Florida, courtesy of Senator BEN NELSON.

So I guess we have the most ethical and the change we can believe in except when we don't have the most ethical and the change we can believe in.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I think one of the things I have fought against for many, many years is that of the abuse of insurance companies. They don't get off free here. In one of the last cases I did in practice before I came to Congress, I spent as much time on the telephone getting a case approved as I did doing the case, which was a major surgical case. So there needs to be some meaningful insurance reform.

How do you do that?

Well, what also isn't in this bill works extremely well because I have used one myself, and 80-something percent of my 300 employees who get health care through our practice use this. It's called a health savings account. What it does is it puts me, the consumer, in charge of first dollar. The insurance company is not in charge of it; I am in charge of it. The argument is that only the wealthy will use a health savings account. That is not true. This is how my health savings account works and how it works for my employees:

The business puts \$3,000 away, tax deductible, into a plan that is yours. You have a debit card—and I have one right here in my pocket—so, when I go and purchase health care, I buy it on the first dollar. The people I'm buying it from don't have to wait 2 seconds to get paid, so I want the lowest price. The one I used had a \$5,000 deductible. I take good care of myself, and I've been fortunate. After 2 years, I had almost \$8,000 left of my money. The insurance company didn't keep it as profit—I kept it—so I am incentivized to spend my health care dollars wisely.

This is a very good way to bend down that cost curve when you put me, the consumer, in charge of my own health decisions.

Mr. SHADEGG. You've touched on a hot button for me.

I think the health insurance industry in America has cut a fat hog. I think, quite frankly, they have failed the American people.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. That sounds like a southern comment.

Mr. SHADEGG. It does. I think they have failed to provide economic coverage to the American people. I think they have failed to hold down costs. I think that the health insurance industry is largely to blame for a system that wastes a ton of money; yet it's the government that puts them in that position, because it's the government that says that you and I can't buy first-dollar coverage just for ourselves without paying for it with after-tax dollars.

In this bill, I think we ought to be making the American health insurance companies compete with each other, and they don't right now. I can hear now the howls and screams of the health insurance executives across the country, saying, Of course we compete

with each other. What are you talking about? Wrong. Wrong. Wrong. They compete to get your employer to buy their products. They don't compete to get you to buy their products.

I've got to tell you, in my life, I've worked for a number of different employers. I've never had an employer say to me, Look. I'll buy your suits for you because I know better what kind of suits you need than you do; or, I'll buy your car for you because I know better what kind of car you need than you do; or, I'll buy your home for you because I know better what kind of home you should live in than you do. I've never had any of them say, I'll buy your auto insurance for you because I know better than you do.

With all of those other products, we allow individuals to pick the products. I pick out my own suits. I pick out my own home. I pick out my own auto. I pick out my own auto insurance, my own homeowners' insurance, and my own life insurance.

Interestingly, in each of those businesses, costs aren't going up as fast as they are in health care. They're going up at a slower rate. Now, why is that? Ah, could it be that those companies, the people who sell me suits, are competing with other people? Could it be that the people who sell me a house are competing with other builders? Let's just talk about one clear comparison.

When you go home tonight, turn on the TV, Doctor. I guarantee that you will see advertisements for auto insurance by GEICO, by Progressive, by Allstate, by State Farm, by Farmers. There will be a slew of TV commercials on your TV tonight, and every single commercial will say the same thing, which is, Buy our auto insurance, and we will charge you less and will give you more. They're pounding each other's heads in with competition.

As a matter of fact, when I was a kid growing up, there was a song called "Breaking Up is Hard to Do." You've probably heard it. Allstate has an ad out right now. It uses that song "Breaking Up is Hard to Do." Allstate says, Guess what? If you'll fire your auto insurance company and buy ours, you'll get a better deal, but since you probably don't want to fire your auto insurance company, Allstate will do it for you.

Now, it's interesting. Here are these auto insurance companies that are pounding each other's heads, saying they can give you a better product for a lower price. How many ads like that do you think you'll see tonight by UnitedHealthcare or Blue Cross Blue Shield or Aetna, saying, Buy our health care product, and we'll give you our health care plan, and we'll give you lower health insurance costs and better health insurance coverage?

I know the answer. I think you know the answer.

You will not see a single ad from a health insurance company, saying, Buy our health insurance plan, and we will charge you less and give you more. Do

you know why? Because they don't have to compete for our business.

That's just dead wrong. If this bill does one thing, it ought to make those guys compete for our business. Instead, look at what this bill does:

Stunningly, the White House says that the answer to solving health care problems in America is to force us to buy a health insurance plan from the guys who already are selling us lousy, expensive health insurance. It has got an individual mandate. It has got an employer mandate. They're saying, We're going to fix health care in America. We're going to make you buy that crummy product that the current health insurance companies are selling you.

How is that going to work? So let's talk about who has cut a fat hog in this deal.

The health insurance industry came into this, and they said, Here is what we want out of health insurance reform. We want no public plan, because that would be competition, and we don't want to compete with a public plan. Well, maybe they've got a point. They said, Well, we do want an individual mandate.

Guess what they're going to get?

The bill that the Senate passed, the bill we're going to vote on in this House, says there will be no public plan, but they're going to compel, at almost gunpoint, every American to buy a health insurance plan, approved by the Federal Government, from one of those same health insurance companies that are overcharging us now.

The White House says they're fighting the health insurance industry? Get a grip.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. They're in bed with them.

Mr. SHADEGG. They're in bed with them.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Well, let's talk about a couple of solutions. We've talked about a lot of problems. If you did two things, you could cover almost two-thirds of what the Senate bill does and would not have one new program. Actually, one new bill would do it.

Number one: Allow your adult-aged children when they're above 18 years of age or when they've graduated from college—and I've had three who have had this problem. For their first jobs, they didn't have health insurance. Just let them stay on their parents' plans. That's in the House bill. Pick your number—26, 27, 28 years old. You would cover 7 million young people by doing that.

Number two: Adequately fund and simply sign up the people who are eligible for SCHIP, the State Children's Health Insurance plan, in Medicaid right now. You would cover 10 to 12 million people.

In this way, you'd cover almost 20 million people without this massive, incomprehensible, 2,700-page bill with all the special deals in it.

Mr. SHADEGG. But wait. But wait.

Without a 2,700-page bill, you couldn't hide the Cornhusker Kickback. You couldn't hide the Gator Aid.

You couldn't hide the Louisiana Purchase. I haven't even gotten to all of them yet, but go ahead.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. You can talk about one page, and you're talking about 18, 19, or 20 million people.

Mr. SHADEGG. There you go.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. So what could you do very briefly and very simply?

Number one: Increase competition. You have to do away with State lines and allow competition to occur across State lines.

Mr. SHADEGG. Wait. Can I stop you right there?

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. SHADEGG. I was the first guy to introduce a bill to allow cross-State-line purchase.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I know you were.

Mr. SHADEGG. You just used the number of 12 million. Two professors at the University of Minnesota, which is not exactly a conservative university, said, if you just enacted cross-State-line purchases, then that would enable 12 million additional Americans to afford health insurance with not one penny of cost to the American taxpayer.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Well, the three things we have mentioned right there would cover this bill.

Anyway, one, you've got State lines. Two, you've got association health plans, or groups, which would allow individuals or groups to form. Three, you've got the tax deduction allowing an individual to deduct it from his tax. Four, you've got tort reform. Five, which we've just mentioned, will allow adult-aged children to stay on their parents' plans.

These are five simple things you can do without having all of the special interest groups and everything else. Then guess what? One of the things would be to expand the health savings account. You would be putting individuals in charge of their health care and of their health care decisions. Who should make them? A health care decision should be made between a physician, the family, and the patient. That's who should be making the decisions—not insurance companies, not the government.

Mr. SHADEGG. I just want to reiterate what you said: A health care decision ought to be made by the patient, the family, and the physician.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. That's absolutely right.

Mr. SHADEGG. Yet that's not how the system works today.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. No.

Mr. SHADEGG. In the system today, your employer picks the plan, and the plan picks the doctor. You don't get to pick the plan, and you don't get to pick the doctor. If the plan or the doctor abuses you, you can't fire them.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. You're stuck.

Mr. SHADEGG. Your idea is we should empower patients to be able to pick their plans and to be able to pick their doctors, which we could do by,

number one, letting those Americans who can afford it but who don't get employer-provided care buy health care without paying a tax penalty; number two, letting those who get money from their employers either take their employers' plans or pick their own plans. I guess that's why we call it "patient choice."

Instead of empowering patients, this bill that we're going to vote on of 2,000-and-some-odd pages, the Senate bill, which has these 11 special backroom deals in it—and I still haven't gotten to all of them. That bill says, no, we shouldn't make it the patient, his or her family, and the doctor. We shouldn't leave it as the employer is overruling you. We should make it that the government is controlling the system.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Yes.

I had a very successful medical practice, and I understood who I worked for—not the insurance company, not the hospital. I worked for the patient. We are losing that because we are putting insurance companies and we are putting the government in between those decisionmakers.

Mr. SHADEGG. It's a third-party pay system that exists right now. It does not work when your employer controls your health care plan. It will not work when the government controls your health care plan. It makes all the sense in the world to let people control their own health care plans. I've got a couple of myths and facts here I thought I'd conclude with.

The White House says that your insurance premiums will decrease if this bill is enacted. Interestingly, the CBO and the Joint Committee on Taxation say that the average premium per person covered for new nongroup policies would be about 10 percent to 13 percent higher in 2016 than the average premium for nongroup coverage in that same year under current law. So we're going to put the government in charge, and premiums will go up.

The President said that you could keep your coverage if you like it. Interestingly, in Baltimore, when he came and talked to us, he admitted that was no longer the case. In fact, here are the numbers: Between 8 and 9 million people who would be covered by an employment-based plan under current law would not have that offer of coverage if this bill passes.

I think this is a critically important debate. I think we can reform health care in America. I think we can find ideas on the other side of the aisle and on this side of the aisle. I think we can get to reform, but I don't think the way to do that is with a system that moves power away from you and me and gives it to the government.

I thank the gentleman for his assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3650, HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA RESEARCH AND CONTROL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2010

Ms. SLAUGHTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-439) on the resolution (H. Res. 1168) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3650) to establish a National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program, to develop and coordinate a comprehensive and integrated strategy to address harmful algal blooms and hypoxia, and to provide for the development and implementation of comprehensive regional action plans to reduce harmful algal blooms and hypoxia, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. YOUNG of Florida (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of illness caused by food poisoning.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BRIGHT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BRIGHT, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. SCHMIDT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, March 18.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, March 18.

Mr. WHITFIELD for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, March 18.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1067. An act to support stabilization and lasting peace in northern Uganda and areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army through development of a regional strategy to support multilateral efforts to successfully protect civilians and eliminate the threat posed by the Lord's resistance Army and to authorize funds for humanitarian relief and reconstruction, reconciliation and transitional justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, March 12, 2010, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6508. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — National Organic Program; Access to Pasture (Livestock) [Doc. No.: AMS-TM-06-0198] (RIN: 0581-AC57) received February 25, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6509. A letter from the Office of Research and Analysis, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Food Stamp Program: Eligibility and Certification Provisions of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 [FNS-2007-0006] (RIN: 0584-AD30) received March 5, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6510. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Laminarin; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0529; FRL-8812-1] received February 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6511. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Nicosulfuron; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0569; FRL-8812-5] received February 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6512. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — *Trichoderma gamsii* strain ICC 080; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0749; FRL-8799-4] received February 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6513. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's 2010 compensation program adjustments, including the Agency's current salary range structure and the performance-based merit pay matrix, in accordance with section 1206 of the Financial Institutions, Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6514. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter providing notification that the Navy intends to implement policy changes to support a phased approach to the assignment of women to submarines; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6515. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report for fiscal year 2006 on the quality of health care furnished under the health care programs of the Department of Defense, pursuant to Section 723 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6516. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID:

FEMA-2008-0020] received February 17, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6517. A letter from the Regulatory Specialist, LRAD, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Risk-Based Capital Guidelines; Capital Adequacy Guidelines; Capital Maintenance; Regulatory Capital; Impact of Modifications to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles; Consolidation of Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Programs; and Other Related Issues [Docket ID: OCC-2009-0020] (RIN: 1557-AD26) received March 4, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6518. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to the Republic of Korea pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

6519. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" final rule — Money Market Fund Reform [Release No. IC-29132; File Nos. S7-11-09, S7-20-09] (RIN: 3235-AK33) March 4, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6520. A letter from the Special Inspector General For The Troubled Asset Relief Program, transmitting the Office's quarterly report on the actions undertaken by the Department of the Treasury under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, the activities of SIGTARP, and SIGTARP's recommendations with respect to operations of TARP, for the period ending January 30, 2010; to the Committee on Financial Services.

6521. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Investing in Innovation Fund [Docket ID: ED-2009-OII-0012] (RIN: 1855-AA06) received March 8, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

6522. A letter from the Director, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Claims for Compensation; Death Gratuity Under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (RIN: 1215-AB66) received March 4, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

6523. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Children's Products Containing Lead; Exemptions for Certain Electronic Devices received February 22, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6524. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Guidelines and Requirements for Mandatory Recall Notices received February 22, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6525. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Broadband Technology Opportunities Programs [Docket No.: 0907141137-0024-06] (RIN: 0660-AZ28) received February 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6526. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Alternative Fuel Vehicle program report for FY 2009, pursuant to Public Law 109-58; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6527. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Opacity Source Surveillance Methods [EPA-R03-OAR-2010-0009; FRL-9115-9] received February 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6528. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia Revisions to the Definition of Volatile Organic Compound and Other Terms [EPA-R03-OAR-2009-0871; FRL-9116-1] received February 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6529. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Volatile Organic Compound Emission Control Measures for Lake and Porter Counties in Indiana [EPA-R05-OAR-2009-0704; FRL-9107-2] received February 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6530. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0708, FRL-9115-7] (RIN: 2060-AP36) received February 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6531. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting a report in accordance with Section 25(a)(6) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6532. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addition of Certain Persons to the Entity List: Addition of Persons Acting Contrary to the National Security or Foreign Policy Interests of the United States [Docket No.: 100115025-0032-01] (RIN: 0694-AE84) received February 22, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6533. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendments to the Select Agents Controls in Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 1C360 on the Commerce Control List (CCL); Correction to ECCN 1E998 [Docket No.: 0907241163-91434-01] (RIN: 0694-AE67) received February 22, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6534. A letter from the Associate Director, PP&I, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Belarus Sanctions Regulations received February 1, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6535. A letter from the Associate Director for Human Resources, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, transmitting report on the use of the Category Rating System for the period September 2008 through August 2009; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6536. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform

Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6537. A letter from the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Export-Import Bank, transmitting the Bank's annual report for fiscal year 2009; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6538. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Commerce, transmitting draft legislation that make certain technical and conforming amendments to trademark and patent law as well as other needed changes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6539. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Interim Final Rules under the Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 [TD 9479] (RIN: 1545-BJ05) received February 15, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6540. A letter from the Deputy Associate Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Transfer of Accumulated Benefit Payments [Docket No.: SSA-2009-0067] (RIN: 0960-AH08) received February 17, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6541. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2011 budget request, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437d(d)(1); jointly to the Committees on House Administration, Appropriations, and Oversight and Government Reform.

6542. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1865-DR for the State of Alaska; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

6543. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1867-DR for the State of New Jersey; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

6544. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1868-DR for the State of Kansas; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

6545. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1864-DR for the State of Nebraska; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

6546. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1870-DR for the State of Alabama; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Homeland Security, and Appropriations.

6547. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1869-DR for the State of New York; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

6548. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the

Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1866-DR for the State of Alabama; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TOWNS: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 4098. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance on the use of peer-of-peer file sharing software to prohibit the personal use of such software by Government employees, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-431). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TOWNS: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 946. A bill to enhance citizen access to Government information and services by establishing that Government documents issued to the public must be written clearly, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-432). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4252. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of water resources in the Rialto-Colton Basin in the State of California, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-433). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1769. A bill to expand the Alpine Lakes Wilderness in the State of Washington, to designate the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River and Pratt River as wild and scenic rivers, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-434). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2788. A bill to designate a Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial at the March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California (Rept. 111-435). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4003. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to evaluate resources in the Hudson River Valley in the State of New York to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing the site as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-436). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4192. A bill to designate the Stornetta Public Lands as an Outstanding Natural Area to be administered as a part of the National Landscape Conservation System, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-437). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4395. A bill to revise the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Gettysburg Train Station, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-438). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Ms. PINGREE of Maine: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1168. A resolution

providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3650) to establish a National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program, to develop and coordinate a comprehensive and integrated strategy to address harmful algal blooms and hypoxia, and to provide for the development and implementation of comprehensive regional action plans to reduce harmful algal blooms and hypoxia. (Rept. 111-439). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. NADLER of New York (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 4820. A bill to amend the Fair Housing Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 4821. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to make stillborn children eligible for optional life insurance coverage; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CHILDERS:

H.R. 4822. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the failure of the Natural Resource Conservation Service (and former Soil Conservation Service) to carry out the Houlka Creek Watershed Project in Mississippi; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona:

H.R. 4823. A bill to establish the Sedona-Red Rock National Scenic Area in the Coconino National Forest, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona:

H.R. 4824. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of land in the Coconino National Forest, Arizona; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona:

H.R. 4825. A bill to require any amounts remaining in a Member's Representational Allowance at the end of a fiscal year to be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction or to reduce the Federal debt; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 4826. A bill to promote neighborhood stabilization by incentivizing short sales, as a preferable alternative to foreclosure, through the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. BACA, and Mrs. BONO MACK):

H.R. 4827. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of Natural Resources Conservation Service property in Riverside, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 4828. A bill to amend the Fair Housing Act to prohibit housing discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit such discrimination in public accommodations and public facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. KAGEN):

H.R. 4829. A bill to amend the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act to enhance and promote the Nation's public safety and citizen activated emergency response capabilities through the use of 9-1-1 services, to further upgrade public safety answering point capabilities and related functions in receiving 9-1-1 calls, and to support in the construction and operation of a ubiquitous and reliable citizen activated system; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. POLIS of Colorado (for himself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FILNER, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HARE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SESTAK, Ms. SUTTON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 4830. A bill to promote the economic self-sufficiency of low-income women through their increased participation in high-wage, high-demand occupations where they currently represent 25 percent or less of the workforce; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 4831. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to set a cap on allocated funds for earmarks; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HONDA (for himself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. CHU, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 4832. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that premium pay be paid to Federal employees whose official duties require the use of one or more languages besides English; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PIERLUISI (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BACA, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HONDA, Ms. KOSMAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. SIRES):

H.R. 4833. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to make grants to local educational agencies to carry out teacher exchanges; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHAUER:

H.R. 4834. A bill to amend section 493C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to limit student loan payments to 10 percent of discretionary income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mr. BERMAN):

H. Con. Res. 251. Concurrent resolution recognizing the life of Orlando Zapata Tamayo, who died on February 23, 2010, in the custody of the Government of Cuba, and calling for a continued focus on the promotion of internationally recognized human rights, listed in

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in Cuba; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SIRES, Mr. MACK, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. MEEK of Florida):

H. Con. Res. 252. Concurrent resolution recognizing the life of Orlando Zapata Tamayo, who died on February 23, 2010, in the custody of the Government of Cuba, and calling for a continued focus on the promotion of internationally recognized human rights, listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in Cuba; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H. Res. 1162. A resolution recognizing National Public Health Week; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H. Res. 1163. A resolution recognizing Washington State University Honors College for 50 years of excellence; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BOEHNER:

H. Res. 1164. A resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H. Res. 1165. A resolution appointing and authorizing managers for the impeachment of G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., a Judge for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. OWENS:

H. Res. 1166. A resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to establish and implement a process under which members of the public may view the proceedings of the House and the committees of the House online; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. SHEA-PORTER:

H. Res. 1167. A resolution expressing the support of the House of Representatives for the goals and ideals of Professional Social Work Month and World Social Work Day; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GRAYSON (for himself, Ms. KOSMAS, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. MICA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H. Res. 1169. A resolution honoring the 125th anniversary of Rollins College; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H. Res. 1170. A resolution congratulating the winners of the Voice of Democracy national scholarship program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. Res. 1171. A resolution honoring the winners of the Voice of Democracy national scholarship program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H. Res. 1171. A resolution expressing support for the designation of March 2010 as Irish American Heritage Month and honoring the significance of Irish Americans in the history and progress of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SCHAUER:

H. Res. 1172. A resolution recognizing the life and achievements of Will Keith Kellogg; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. Res. 1173. A resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the Vermont Long Trail, the oldest long-distance hiking trail in

the United States, and congratulating the Green Mountain Club for its century of dedication in developing and maintaining the trail; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. WATSON, Mr. OLVER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. WU, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. INSLEE, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DELAULO, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. STARK, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. BACA, Mr. NUNES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. KILROY, and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee):

H. Res. 1174. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Women's History Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 24: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. DRIEHAUS.

H.R. 197: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 211: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 484: Mr. ARCURI.

H.R. 537: Ms. BEAN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Ms. SCHWARTZ.

H.R. 690: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 708: Mr. UPTON and Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 1077: Mr. KAGEN.

H.R. 1132: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 1177: Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. REYES, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 1301: Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 1352: Mrs. BACHMANN and Ms. KILROY.

H.R. 1522: Mr. BOUCHER and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 1628: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H.R. 1908: Mrs. CAPITO.

H.R. 2159: Mr. SESTAK.

H.R. 2421: Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. KILROY, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. ROSS, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 2443: Mr. OBERSTAR.

H.R. 2446: Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 2478: Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 2584: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 2783: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 2807: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 2999: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 3024: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 3054: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 3101: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 3189: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 3202: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 3208: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 3286: Mr. ROSS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KISSELL, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 3287: Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 3393: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. SHULER, and Mr. CARDOZA.
H.R. 3413: Mr. WILSON of Ohio.
H.R. 3464: Mr. SESTAK, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 3564: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 3650: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 3655: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 3656: Mr. MICHAUD and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3731: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 3790: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 3828: Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 3904: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 3943: Mr. PUTNAM.
H.R. 3976: Mr. BUYER and Mr. TEAGUE.
H.R. 4021: Mr. DOYLE, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 4051: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Mr. LATHAM.
H.R. 4065: Mr. POLIS of Colorado.
H.R. 4222: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. KAGEN.
H.R. 4244: Mr. KAGEN.
H.R. 4278: Mr. BARROW.
H.R. 4320: Mr. LATOURETTE and Mr. KIND.
H.R. 4390: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 4396: Mr. PETERSON, Mr. BARROW, and Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 4400: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 4410: Mr. BUYER, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 4415: Mr. CANTOR.
H.R. 4473: Mr. KISSELL and Mrs. DAHLKEMPER.
H.R. 4489: Mr. CLAY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. WEINER.

H.R. 4490: Mrs. CAPITO.
H.R. 4494: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 4502: Mr. SESTAK and Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 4522: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 4553: Mr. KAGEN.
H.R. 4563: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 4587: Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 4594: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, and Ms. KILROY.
H.R. 4597: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 4599: Mr. HARE.
H.R. 4607: Mr. SESTAK.
H.R. 4614: Ms. KOSMAS.
H.R. 4629: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 4689: Mr. ROSS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 4692: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H.R. 4703: Mr. NUNES.
H.R. 4710: Ms. BALDWIN and Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 4722: Mr. KAGEN, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 4745: Mr. BERRY, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 4755: Mr. LATOURETTE.
H.R. 4758: Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 4761: Mr. CHILDERS.
H.R. 4780: Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. CONAWAY.
H.R. 4787: Mr. BOREN.
H.R. 4788: Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 4789: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WEINER, Mr. NADLER of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. WATERS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. OLVER, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HALL of New York, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CON-

YERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HARE, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. WU, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 4806: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 4812: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. FATTAH.
H.J. Res. 77: Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. POSEY, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. WAMP.
H.J. Res. 80: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H. Con. Res. 240: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. SESTAK.
H. Res. 173: Mr. SIREs.
H. Res. 267: Mr. MCCARTHY of California.
H. Res. 276: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
H. Res. 614: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H. Res. 763: Mr. CONAWAY.
H. Res. 796: Mr. REHBERG.
H. Res. 886: Mr. SESTAK and Mr. KAGEN.
H. Res. 989: Mr. SESTAK and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H. Res. 992: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H. Res. 1053: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. DOYLE, and Ms. KILROY.
H. Res. 1060: Mr. MARCHANT.
H. Res. 1063: Mr. OLSON.
H. Res. 1064: Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Ms. DELAURO.
H. Res. 1075: Mr. COSTELLO.
H. Res. 1103: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H. Res. 1129: Mr. DUNCAN.
H. Res. 1145: Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.
H. Res. 1155: Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. SIREs, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Mr. KIND.
H. Res. 1161: Mr. GRAYSON.